Two Parts
12 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## PLATT MEN IN THE LEAD

### LIVELY ROWS, THOUGH, IN ELECTING DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

**In the Fifteenth District Collis and Wright Claim Victory over Murray and Friedsam—Bliss and Cruger Will Contest with Carroll and Barnes from Twelfth—Opposing Factions Not Able to Agree in Thirteenth—Morton Favored.**

Delegates from the Congressional districts of this city to the Republican National Convention were elected last night at District Conventions. Ex-Senator Platt's men won in most of the districts, and where they were in doubt about winning they put up contests, in the hope that the National Committee's body on contested seats will recognize the Platt men at St. Louis. Some of the Congressional District Conventions were turbulent and disorderly.

At the convention in the Fifteenth Congressional District, in which Commissioners Collis and Wright were the candidates on the anti-Platt ticket, and Excise Commissioner Joseph Murray and David Friedsam were the Platt candidates, there was great confusion. Each faction had its own chairman, and the upshot was that both sides claimed to have a majority of the votes for delegates, and unless some compromise is effected it is certain that the district will have contesting delegates at St. Louis.

It looks very much as though the Platt men were fairly beaten in the district, but that the men who were managing the Platt end of it were determined to beat Messrs. Collis and Wright at any cost.

In the hubbub and confusion Messrs. Murray and Friedam were declared elected as the Congressional District delegates by the Platt men, while Gen. C. H. T. Collis and Robert J. Wright were declared elected by the anti-Platt men. Gen. Collis claimed that his faction had really polled 329 votes out of 594. It has been the plan of the followers of Mr. Platt to insist that their delegates were elected, whether they were or not.

In the Twelfth Congressional District the convention was held in the Murray Hill Lyceum, 162 East Thirty-fourth Street. The result was a bolt on the part of the anti-Platt men under the leadership of Col. George Bliss. The bolters held their convention in the gallery of the Lyceum and elected Cornelius N. Bliss and Col. S. V. R. Cruger as delegates to St. Louis. The Platt men held their convention in the body of the hall and elected Gen. Howard Carroll and Thurlow Weed Barnes.

The delegates elected last night all declare that they are solid for Gov. Morton for the Presidency. Mr. Platt's trouble with some of them is that he cannot control them after it has become a certainty that Gov. Morton cannot be nominated. Mr. Platt is supposed to be flirting with Thomas B. Reed, and it is practically understood that Mr. Reed is at present the second choice of the Platt men.

Collis and Wright, however, say that they were honestly elected as delegates, and that they will go to the St. Louis National Convention as men who desire to see Gov. Morton nominated if possible, but who will quickly flock to the McKinley standard as soon as the opportunity is at hand and the conditions are at the ripest.

Mr. Platt, having declared that he was going to carry all the delegates of this State for Gov. Morton, will be obliged to confess to members of the Republican State Committee that he was not able to deliver all of the votes that he had figured upon. But Mr. Platt, with his suave way and ingratiating manner, was hard at work all day with his friends, and the results are substantially, if not wholly, satisfactory to him. His friends have certainly elected a large proportion of the Congressional district delegates from this city.

In the Thirteenth Congressional District there was a very bitter fight, that lasted until early this morning.

The delegates to St. Louis elected last night were as follows, by Congressional Districts:

Seventh—Cornelius Van Cott and J. W. Alexander.

Eighth—Lispenard Stewart and L. L. Van Allen.

Ninth—Charles H. Murray and John J. Collins. Theodore F. Ruhl and Rudolph Maas, contestants.

Tenth—Frederick S. Gibbs and John P. Wendolph.

Eleventh—Jacob M. Patterson and George Hilliard.

Twelfth—Gen. Howard Carroll and Thurlow Weed Barnes, with C. N. Bliss and S. V. R. Cruger as contestants.

Thirteenth—William Brookfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and John Reisenweber and Alexander T. Mason, contestants.

Fourteenth—Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg and Abraham Gruber.

Fifteenth—C. H. T. Collis and Robert A. Wright contesting the seats with Joseph Murray and Robert Friedsam.

### DOUBLE SETS FROM FIFTEENTH.

**Riotous Time Between the Platt and Anti-Platt Forces.**

Harmony of the Kilkenny cat order marked the proceedings of the Republican Convention in the Fifteenth Congressional District last evening. The Platt forces and anti-Platt forces engaged in a riotous time, and ended by electing a double set of delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

The presence of Inspector Cortright, from Headquarters; Capt. Dean, Sergts. Fuller and Reynolds, and a squad of seventy-five policemen prevented a resort to physical violence as a means of settling the difficulties between the factions.

The anti-Platt forces, under the leadership of Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, showed superior generalship in the beginning. They took possession of Renwick Hall, Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, where the convention was held, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the delegates patiently awaited developments. Supper was served to them in the hall.

When the Platt delegates arrived, shortly after 7 o'clock, they found their rivals in full possession, backed by the police. The delegates outside were compelled to form a long line, between two rows of policemen, and show their admission tickets and credentials as they went into the hall.

This was the cause of much delay. The consequence was that at the time for calling to order the Platt leaders were still out in the open air, vainly trying to get in before their turn.

The Collis men made the most of this fact. W. C. Spooner, an attorney, called the convention to order at 8 o'clock amid jeers and catcalls from the Platt delegates who were already present.

Before anything could be done to prevent it, Edward T. Clinch had been nominated for Temporary Chairman, and declared elected by Mr. Spooner. He rushed to the platform, produced a hardwood gavel, and began to pound on the table to quell the rising tumult. A score of Platt delegates rushed down the aisle and tried to denounce the action, and make points of order. All attempts to speak, however, were drowned by the combined noise of the two factions. The delegates stood on chairs and cheered, hooted, howled, hissed, stamped, groaned, and whistled.

In the midst of the babel, while the police were unceremoniously crowding back those who were trying to reach the platform, Isaac H. Newman, Chairman of the Congressional District Committee, came rushing up the aisle with several friends, forming a flying wedge.

Sergt. Fuller and several policemen tried to stop the men, but they went through, and Henry Suizburger fairly lifted Newman to the platform. Several Collis men made a rush for him, and pushed him back. His coat was almost torn off, but finally he was lifted to the table. He produced a gavel, and began rapping for order. The Platt forces sent up a cheer, and the disorder and noise was doubled.

Amid all the confusion, however, James M. Degnan was nominated for Chairman, and Philip Doblin for Secretary by the Platt men, and though no idea of the relative strength of the two sides could be gained by the vote, they were declared elected, and were forced to the platform with a great deal of fighting. The Collis forces used the same methods, and installed T. M. Murphy, I. C. Fichard, and T. J. Ellison as Secretaries.

The Chairmen could not make themselves heard five feet away because of the tumult. The platform was filled with turbulent leaders, who set an example to the shouting, hooting, yelling delegates below.

Chairman Degnan appointed a Committee on Credentials, with John McConaughy as Chairman, and Chairman Clinch named a committee with Frank Raymond as Chairman.

Amid the greatest confusion, the delegates handed in their credentials to the Secretary they preferred. There was much rivalry over some of them. When all were in, the two rolls were made up. Each Secretary said that he would not recognize credentials handed to the other.

The Chairman continued to rap for order, while each Secretary called the roll. The voices of the Secretaries were drowned by the continued chorus of hoots and cheers.

Both temporary organizations were made permanent, amid cheers on one side and howls on the opposite side, and the two Chairmen stood side by side at the table and gave recognition to their own followers.

The Platt ticket was placed in nomination by Otto Irving Wise, who named Joseph Murray and David Friedsam for delegates, and Jefferson A. Simonds and George E. Morey for alternates. A secret ballot was called for, a ballotbox was sought, and the Platt men were allowed to walk up and deposit their ballots, no provision having been made against stuffing.

On the other side of the platform Henry C. Robinson nominated Robert J. Wright for delegate, saying his candidate had a second choice for the Presidency, and the second choice was William McKinley. The anti-Platt men greeted this with cheers.

At this point Inspector Cortright told the Chairman if the disorder did not stop he would clear the hall.

W. C. Spooner nominated Gen. C. H. T. Collis for delegate. His name was received with cheers, groans, and hisses from various parts of the hall.

The anti-Platt men then began to vote by calling the roll and allowing each man to name his choice.

The Collis men, when they began balloting, claimed 329 original credentials out of 594, while the Platt men claimed 401.

Voting began at 10 o'clock. The anti-Platt side at 11:30 announced the result of their election to be: Wright, 338 votes; Collis, 339. Alternates—Elias Goodman, 322; George S. Sutton, 334. Chairman Clinch of the anti-Platt faction then declared the convention adjourned, and half the people in the hall left, while the Platt faction continued voting.

The result of the secret ballot conducted by the Platt men was given out by the Chairman as follows: Delegates—Joseph Murray, 359; David Friedsam, 358. Alternates—Jefferson A. Simonds, 357; George E. Morey, 358.

### SPLIT IN THE TWELFTH.

**Contesting Delegations Will Fight It Out at St. Louis.**

The Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District, who met last night in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention, had no sooner been called to order than they split into two irreconcilable factions and, organizing separately, elected two delegations.

The Platt delegates to St. Louis are Howard Carroll and Thurlow Weed Barnes, and alternates Caleb A. Simms and Charles H. Edlich.

The Brookfield delegates are Cornelius N. Bliss and S. V. R. Cruger, and alternates, P. Tecumseh Sherman and Edward Hardy.

Thurlow Weed Barnes was the only candidate present. The Platt forces were led by Amasa Thornton, and the Brookfield men by Col. George Bliss.

Police Inspector McCullagh and Capt. Martin, with fifty men from the Twenty-first Precinct, were on hand to prevent bloodshed.

The hall was filled with delegates, who numbered 260 when James L. Stewart, State Inspector of Gas Meters, who was delegated to call the convention to order, mounted the rostrum. He was cheered by the Platt men.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me," he said, "I call this convention to order and nominate William Nicholas Hoag for temporary Chairman. All in favor of Mr. Hoag say 'Yea.' Mr. Hoag is elected."

The mention of Mr. Hoag's name provoked another burst of applause from the Platt men, but when Mr. Stewart declared him elected without troubling about an opposition, a roar of protests went up from the Brookfield men. Even the Platt men were dumfounded for a moment, and then they cheered. Mr. Hoag promptly advanced up the centre aisle and climbed to the platform. Cheers and catcalls and hisses and groans greeted his appearance. He smiled, and rapped vigorously with a cane.

Col. Bliss was by this time in front, shaking his finger warningly at Mr. Hoag and shouting at the top of his voice that he nominated Charles A. Peabody for temporary Chairman, but he could not be heard two feet away, so great was the uproar.

Inspector McCullagh and Capt. Martin stood with folded arms facing the delegates, while their men watched for a signal to clear the hall.

Amasa Thornton, took a position beside Col. Bliss, and shouted that he nominated George R. Manchester for Secretary. Mr. Manchester took a seat at the table without further formality. The din was earsplitting. In the midst of the confusion some one in the Brookfield crowd shouted, "Let's get out!" Col. Bliss waved his hat, and half the delegates rose and followed him to the rear of the hall. He held a consultation with Mr. Peabody, and they decided to hold a meeting in the hall below, but they were unable to get in, and they agreed to hold a separate convention in the gallery, elect their delegates, and let the quarrel be fought out at St. Louis. The Platt men, who remained in their seats, groaned and jeered at the men in the gallery.

There was then a brief lull in the disorder, and Col. Bliss descended to the floor and marched up the aisle to the platform.

"Mr. Chairman," he began, "I desire to make a statement—"

His voice was drowned in a chorus of howls, which was kept up for five minutes. The Chairman finally made himself heard sufficiently to ask if unanimous consent would be given to hear Col. Bliss. The answer was unanimous dissent expressed in groans and shouts to put him out. Col. Bliss retreated.

The Platt men called the roll, and then Henry Burrell of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. Col. Bliss at the same moment asked again to be heard. He was hooted at until the Chairman insisted that he should be allowed to speak. Col. Bliss asked for the appointment by the Chair of five men who could arrange an amicable agreement, so that the two factions could get together and elect a united delegation to the St. Louis Convention.

"The delegates from New-York," he said, "will then be for some one man. It is not impossible that we may all agree to support Gov. Morton, at least on the first ballot."

Amasa Thornton opposed any consideration of Col. Bliss's motion, and there was another uproar of approval.

Charles W. Anderson said the Platt men had a good majority of the delegates and would elect delegates to St. Louis who would be for Morton first, last, and all the time, and that they had nothing to fear from the opposition.

There was another uproar caused by Col. Bliss putting his motion formally. The motion was howled down.

Col. Bliss immediately ascended to the gallery, where his delegates organized and proceeded to business. They elected Charles A. Peabody Chairman and John C. O'Connor Secretary, and, after receiving credentials, elected Cornellus N. Bliss and S. V. R. Cruger delegates to the National Convention. They claimed 152 of the 260 delegates, the vote standing: Bliss 152; Cruger, 148. Four voted for Howard Carroll. The bolters then, with cheers for their delegates, adjourned.

The Platt men also proceeded with their ballot and elected Howard Carroll and Thurlow Weed Barnes. They admitted a number of contesting delegations friendly to their interests, and announced that they had 178 votes out of a possible 260.

They then took a recess until midnight

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## OLD TRICK IN NEW GUISE

### AN ENGLISHMAN ALMOST SWINDLED BY A SHARP WESTERNER.

**"John Doe" Indicted for Attempting a New Form of the "Gold Brick" Scheme—Posing as a Grateful Miner, He Tempts the Heir of a Dead "Friend"—A Clever Game for Winning $17,000 at Little Expense.**

A tale of four "gold bricks" which was told in the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last night, demonstrates both that the boldest and most venerable of cheats may be vastly beguiling in new disguise, and that the malefactor recognizes that this wise age requires abundant ingenuity of criminals who aspire to success.

In Cortlandt Street Tuesday afternoon Detectives Formosa and Brown became interested in a bluff, well-dressed Briton, with a Burgundy complexion, and a Westerner, with long hair, full, irregular beard, and weather-beaten features, who appeared to have met to transact with urgency business of which they desired the rest of mankind to be in ignorance. The Briton and the Westerner talked in whispers as they walked, each leaning so as to catch the other's ear in turn. They attracted attention by their apparent dissimilarity in social position.

The incongruous pair went into a restaurant, and the detectives watched. Presently the Englishman left the place flushed and in a hurry. The detectives then entered the place, found his companion, and decided, after questioning him, to take him to Police Headquarters. At Headquarters he was dogged and tenacious about his identity, so he was searched. A gold watch and chain, $190, and a key for a room in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, were taken from him, and he was sent to a cell and registered as "John Doe, suspicious person."

In the room at Taylor's Hotel which bore the number of the key the detectives found the outfit of a "gold-brick" scheme. There were three "bricks," each of half a hundred weight, and in a leather case with a handle was an opera bouffe mining equipment, including a buckskin cowboy suit, a compass, and a level, a bit and a number of drills, many nuggets of pure gold and specimens of gold ore, a revolver, and a cartridge belt with each pocket filled.

The "bricks" were not of the old-time square variety, with forged assay and mine stamps, but were glistening, yellow semi-ovoids, which appeared to be the result of fusing in clay crucibles. The metal was worth several cents a pound, but, as in the old scheme, it had been doctored with virgin gold at points where a boring instrument would turn out nothing but pure metal, and leave the dupe, who would have it assayed, convinced that the sample was that of the entire "brick." For a victim there was in the three "bricks" about $45,000 in sight. For a junkman the bargain would have been from $12 to $15.

It was clear that "John Doe" had a "gold brick" trick with mining accessories, but the key to the scheme was not found until some papers in the room were examined. They revealed "John Doe" as a gross plagiarist.

A custom in England is to publish in The London Times and other papers notices of the deaths of rich persons, with the amounts of the estates. It was evident from the documents found that "John Doe" scanned these announcements with care and shaped plans to entrap the gullible on such as suited his fancy.

The method was to write to a person announced as dead a letter framed after the "you know" correspondence, familiar to all who have studied the "green goods" industry. Indeed, in general features the epistolary effort is so similar as to suggest that "John Doe" wrote the first letter that lured a "come on."

The subject, however, was a little differently treated by "John Doe," who signed "C. M. Norton." The usual bait was a statement that the person addressed as alive had one time befriended a man who became a miner and a Croesus, and who wished, before leaving the world, to share his fortune with his benefactor. But the wealth was to be turned over in uncoined metal and to the benefactor or some one delegated by him.

This, of course, paved the way to a dupe being sent from England to meet the sharp here and to the appearance of the "gold brick" and the story that while half the treasure was a debt of gratitude, the rest must be paid for at a price that is sure to be alluring.

In this way "Norton" tried to tempt many persons interested in estates, keeping, unluckily for him, copies of the letters he wrote. Among those he selected were John Greenish, The Knoll, Chichester Road, Croydon, estate of £40,000; John Arthur Dakeyne-Heaton of Rangoon, Burmah, and Hyde Terrace, Leeds, £17,925; John Edward Cox, Warblington House, Havant, County of Hants, £123,000; John Dent of Rubston Hall, Wetherby, York, £62,326; Henry Swinglehurst of Heversham, Westmoreland, £87,220, and George Orme of Manner House, Sutton, £133,668.

Another estate was that of Hilton Greaves of Derker-Within-Oldham, Lancashire. "Norton," on reading of his death, promptly wrote to him, posing as the amanuensis of the grateful miner, and his son, Henry Greaves, one of the heirs to £400,000, nibbled at the bait and wrote to "Norton."

The elder Greaves was very eccentric, but was a man of mark and a friend of W. E. Gladstone, who made him one of the Irish Land Commissioners. It is said that during his life Greaves had a quarrel with a railroad company of which he was a Director. He maintained his enmity to the point of throwing the coupons of its bonds which he held into a waste basket, and after his death £8,000 worth of coupons was found in this receptacle.

Henry Greaves, in settling his father's estate, found that he had a gold mine in California, and decided that, as it was necessary to send an agent there, George Plummer Campbell, who was chosen, might just as well look after the gold destined for Hilton Greaves by the grateful and successful mineralogist.

Mr. Campbell arrived in New-York, and the "gold-brick" trick was played and nearly trapped him. He was lured to Hot Springs, Ark., by "Norton," who said that he could not see his principal. But at midnight, in a dugout near Hot Springs two of the "gold bricks" now at Police Headquarters were displayed, and Mr. Campbell held a lantern while "Norton" bored out of the bricks generous samples for assaying. Mr. Campbell has a relative at the Stevens Institute, in Hoboken, N. J., and as "Norton" bored only into the "salting," this friend's report of the assay was, of course, satisfactory.

Then came "Norton's opportunity for a grand stroke of rascality. He represented that only half of the gold was for the Greaves heirs. All of it was worth $35,000, and it was necessary that the estate should take all. The sum of $17,000 would secure it.

Mr. Campbell was tempted. He was negotiating with "Norton" when Detectives Formosa and Brown saw them and suspected fraud, and in the restaurant a plan to deliver the two bricks at the White Star Pier in exchange for $17,000 was discussed.

The detectives found Mr. Campbell yesterday, and as he was to go to California on Friday, they took him to the Grand Jury and had "John Doe" indicted for an attempt to defraud.

Harry Disney, or Booth, an accomplice of "John Doe," or "Norton," was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Everett House, and in his room was found another "gold brick." He was caught through a letter which "John Doe" wrote to his wife under cover to "J. Hall, Hot Springs, Ark.," but which he neglected to post. It was dated "Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, seventeenth of Ireland," and told enough of his affairs to lead the detectives to Disney, who is twenty-seven years old and clean shaven. He had $180, a gold watch and chain, a formidable revolver, and a diamond of six carats.

"John Doe" is not known to the Central Office detectives. He is believed to be one of a band of cheats who have fleeced many persons in Western mining camps.

Mr. Campbell avoided interviews yesterday by going to the residence of a friend.

The detectives say they have reason to believe that when "John Doe" came to New-York he had more than one string to his bow, and that they may soon be able to find the second dupe.

## FIVE KILLED IN A POWDER MILL.

**Thirty Thousand Pounds of Powder Consumed—The Shock Felt Eighteen Miles Away.**

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 18.—The Laflin & Rand Powder Mill at Rifton blew up soon after 11 A. M. to-day, killing five men and injuring several others.

The dead are:
DECKER, EMERY, thirty-eight years old.
DECKER, NOOMAN, twenty-one years old.
JONES, JOHN, thirty years old.
PETERSON, ELIAS, thirty-eight years old.
SMALLEY, SOLOMON, thirty years old.

There were two explosions, 15,000 pounds of powder being consumed in each. The first explosion was in the upper glazer. The shock set off the powder stored in the dryhouse, wrecking the corning mill, engine house, and what was called the tower glazer.

About 600 kegs of powder were stored in the glazer, and each keg weighed twenty-five pounds. In a magazine there was an equal quantity. The glazer was wiped out as completely as if it had never been, and only a few timbers of the magazine were left in place. Five men were killed.

The most remarkable thing about the explosions was that over 100 barrels of powder which were in the glazer were not even damaged.

Of the men killed, Peterson and Jones worked in the dryhouse, and the Deckers and Smolley in the glazer. Peterson was an expert packer, and had been employed in the works for twenty years. All of the men were experienced hands and very careful. What caused the explosion will never be known, as no one is left to tell the tale. The body of one of the men was found 1,500 feet from the mill.

About thirty men are employed in the works, which consist of sixteen buildings. The men begin work at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the powder is taken away as fast as it is made.

Eight hundred kegs of powder in the works exploded Jan. 6, 1894. Several buildings were wrecked and four men lost their lives. Emery Decker, who was killed today, was one of the men who escaped at that time. He was in the glazer when the powder which was in another building blew up. The roof of the glazer was crushed in. Decker leaped from a window and was only slightly injured.

Gardiner Coutant is the manager of the works, and Henry Hardy of this city, is Superintendent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 18.—The shock of the powder mill explosion at Rifton this morning was distinctly felt here, eighteen miles away.

## ENGRAVING FIRM BURNED OUT.

**Stove Works in Beekman Street Also Damaged—Loss Estimated by Chief Bonner at $30,000.**

Fire burned out the premises of the Lucas-Brown Company, engravers and manufacturers of stationery, 68 Beekman Street, early last evening.

The flames also shot across a narrow airshaft and attacked the building occupied by the Union Stove Works. They spread through the upper part of this building and into an L at 66 Gold Street. Three alarms were rung.

The loss was estimated at $30,000 by Chief Bonner, but the engraving company says it will be larger. The property destroyed was covered by insurance.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Brown, senior member of the engraving firm. He ran to the street and had the alarm sounded, and he also warned his neighbors to close the iron shutters on their buildings. It was a hot fire, but the firemen got it under control in about an hour.

Fireman Robert McAvoy of Engine Company No. 32 started up the stairway with a line of hose. When he reached the third floor he was swept off his feet by the back draught and carried down the stairs. His hair and mustache were singed. When the flames fell back he remounted the stairway and drove them before him. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

## POWERS OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

**The Assignment of Policemen Vested in Him, Not the Commissioners.**

Acting Corporation Counsel David J. Dean advised the Police Board yesterday that the right to assign all policemen to duty lies with the Chief of Police, and not with the board. At the same time he quoted from Justice Andrews's decision: "That there is no such rank or grade in the department established by law as that of Roundsman."

Mr. Dean's letter was an answer to the resolution adopted by the Police Board on March 17 asking him whether the assignment of a patrolman to the post of Roundsman, a Sergeant to act as Captain, or a Captain to act as Inspector is vested in the Police Board or the Chief of Police, and whether the Chief of Police has the power of modifying the boundaries of police and inspection districts.

Mr. Dean says the law gives the Chief of Police the power to assign patrolmen to duty as Roundsmen. The power to assign Sergeants as Acting Captains and Captains as acting Inspectors, to test their fitness for promotion is also within the power of the Chief of Police. The Chief, Mr. Dean says, can assign patrolmen to duty without regard to the boundaries of districts as established by the board.

The resolutions grew out of the fact that Chief Conlin will not recommend Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh for full Inspectorships. All the Commissioners, except Mr. Parker, wish to have them promoted. Commissioner Grant said yesterday that he would vote for no other persons to take their places.

## JUROR OBJECTED TO MR. COMSTOCK.

**Judge Webb, at Portsmouth, Goes to the Rescue of the Purity Man.**

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 18.—The session of the United States District and Circuit Courts was opened here yesterday, with Judge Webb of Portland on the bench. Anthony Comstock testified before the Grand Jury against Henry Walker of Dunbarton, N. H., charged with sending obscene pictures through the mails.

One of the jurors, after asking Mr. Comstock if he was the man the New-York newspapers had printed so much about, declared himself unwilling to hear the evidence, and objected to his appearing in the case. District Attorney Branch promptly escorted the juror to Judge Webb, who taught him who was running the court.

The juror admitted that he had been celebrating St. Patrick's Day. He was permitted to return to the jury-room, and Mr. Comstock presented his evidence.

**Republicans Nominate at Southold.**

SOUTHOLD, L. I., March 18.—The Republican Town Convention was held this afternoon to nominate town officers. The following candidates were chosen: Supervisor—Barton D. Skinner; Town Clerk—William Y. Fithian; Justice of the Peace—Baldwin D. Payne; Justice of the Peace for Fisher's Island—William A. Wilbur; Assessors—S. Harmon Tuthill, Charles E. Overton; Commissioner of Highways—Elbert W. Tabor; Tax Collector—George Dickerson; Overseer of the Poor—John B. Reeve; Town Trustees—E. W. Latham, George H. Cleaves, Jeremiah G. Tuthill, J. L. Reeve, and J. B. Terry.

**His Year's Salary to be Paid.**

BOSTON, March 18.—In the Legislature to-day a resolution was presented by Mr. Hayes of Lowell, authorizing the payment of $6,537 to the widow of the late Gov. Greenhalge, the amount being the balance of his salary.

**"Beware the Ides of March!"**
Keep a supply of Old Crow Rye on hand. Genuine has Rye in large red letters on label. All dealers. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

## FRANCE IS NOT INIMICAL

### Berthelot's Expression Related to Use of Egyptian Fund.

### HOSTILITY TO BRITAIN DISAVOWED

**Echoes of the Noise That the Report Made in the Journals of Paris and London.**

**PROVINCIAL ENGLAND DEMANDS DETAILS.**

**Supporters of the Government Are Lukewarm, Others Are Suspicious, and Prices Fall at Exchange.**

PARIS, March 18.—It is semi-officially declared that the utterances of M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the gravity of the consequences of the British expedition to Dongola do not possess the meaning attached to them. They merely referred to the question of using the reserve Egyptian fund for the expedition.

M. Berthelot will, it is said, make a statement to that effect in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. Altogether, France seems to be anxious to remove the effect produced by the bulletin embodying the substance of the interview between M. Berthelot and the British Ambassador, Lord Dufferin.

While the Government wish it understood that France is closely interested in the matter, they in no way desire to assume an attitude of hostility toward England.

It was necessary that France should clearly define her attitude at the outset, and, in view of the friendly relations recently established with England, the Government was of the opinion that frank language would be the most likely to remove any possible misunderstanding that might arise. Le Temps, in commenting upon the matter, expresses views similar to the foregoing.

Francis Charmes, the eminent journalist and member of the Chamber of Deputies, informs The United Press that he has talked with Premier Bourgeois and M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the situation in Africa, especially in regard to Egypt and the Soudan, and both consider the position extremely grave.

M. Etienne, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, presided over a meeting of the Colonial group in the Chamber this afternoon to consider the situation.

The French press unaniomsly approves the attitude assumed by M. Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the British expedition to Dongola, and advises him to persist in the energetic policy he has adopted.

Le Figaro says: "Great Britain's attitude in Egypt is an outrage upon all Europe. Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet have been more deeply committed than they would have wished, through the action of Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt. Only 4,500 troops are being sent into the Soudan instead of the necessary 20,000, and Lord Cromer is speculating upon this fact for a check to the advance of the British force which will involve the amour propre of England and delay her evacuation of Egypt. Europe must not be caught in so clumsy a trap."

Le Gaulois says: "M. Berthelot's action is the result of intimation from the Khédive that if France stood with folded arms nothing remained for him to do but to support England."

L'Eclair says that the interview between M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador, which took place yesterday, proves that France is disposed to discourage a policy which does not show sufficient respect for the interests of France in Egypt.

Besides, France has many other grounds of objection to England's engaging in a venture of advantage to herself, which is not calculated to have a soothing effect upon the various Ministries.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch to The Globe from Cairo says that Mr. Curzon's statement in the British House of Commons Monday in regard to the Soudan expedition has created a great sensation there, the gravity of the situation being fully realized. The consensus of opinion in Cairo is that more troops are urgently required.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Rome says that France and Russia are intriguing to detach Italy from the Dreibund. The decision of the powers comprising the Dreibund to accept the proposal of Great Britain to use a portion of the reserve Egyptian fund for the Dongola expedition gives England a majority in the Egyptian Debt Commission.

At the request of the Congregational Union, the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, the celebrated Congregational minister and writer, has addressed a letter to the churches on political affairs, in which he urges the churches to advocate a righteous policy.

Mr. Rogers refers to the moderating influences of the churches in England and America upon the Venezuelan dispute and the Transvaal trouble, and closes with the warning not to mistake bluster for strength.

The St. James's Gazette makes no secret of the desire of Great Britain not to evacuate the Nile Valley, but thinks that Lord Salisbury ought to give more definite information of the present expedition into the Soudan to a somewhat dubious and disturbed public.

The provincial newspapers which support the Government are exceedingly lukewarm. The Manchester Guardian says that many Conservatives view the Egyptian policy of the Government with increasing suspicion.

The Birmingham Post says: "The lack of enthusiasm on the Government benches over the idea of reconquering the Soudan is suspicious, and this reserve will not be removed unless stronger reasons for the expedition are given."

Italian securities fell one point on the Stock Exchange to-day, and Eyptians fell one-half.

A dispatch from Cairo says that baggage and stores are leaving daily for the British expedition to Dongola. The Sixth Egyptian Battalion started to-day. They were bidden a cordial farewell by the Khedive, who exhorted the troops to maintain the honor of their country. The Khedive has lent to the expedition his private camel corps, and has also sent with it several officers of his personal staff.

**Italians Have Evacuated Kassala.**

LONDON, March 18.—The Times to-morrow will say there is reason to believe that the Italian forces evacuated Kassala on March 14.

**Justice Brewer's Sick Daughter.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Justice Brewer, President of the Venezuelan Commission, left for San Antonio last night upon receipt of discouraging reports of the condition of his eldest daughter, who is not expected to live. Mrs. Brewer and her daughters have been in San Antonio for several months, and the Justice was with them when President Cleveland announced the membership of the commission. The Justice at first hesitated about accepting the appointment, and only consented to do so when his daughter's condition perceptibly improved.

**Gold on Bond Account.**

In response to the Treasury call for 20 per cent. of the bond account, holdings of depository banks, there was transferred to the Sub-Treasury yesterday $2,400,000. The banks surrendered legal tenders, having previously exchanged gold for them. The call will yield about $4,800,000, which will add nothing to the reserve, having been previously credited in the Treasury statement. There were gold deposits of $334,336.99 on bond account, by subscribers, who are paying for bonds in installments.

## MR. SHERMAN MAKES HIS POINT.

**The Cuban Report Will Not Be Changed—Opposition to a Section Regarded as Offensive.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Mills did not make his promised speech in the Senate to-day in favor of the Cuban resolutions, owing to an arrangement which gave the Du Pont case a temporary advantage. He probably will talk to-morrow, and, as he is in favor of intervention in the affairs of Cuba by the United States, the "jingoes" will of course be all attention.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was willing to-day to permit the conference report to go over because he had achieved a victory in the committee over the members who favored the proposition to send the report back to the House in order that the third section of the resolutions recommending intervention might be stricken out. Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Sherman by Senators who believe that this is a very mischievous section, but his spirit of combativeness had been aroused by the severe criticisms of his course, and he was determined to stand by his original position.

The refusal of the committee to strike out the offending section has angered several Senators whose efforts have been directed to its excision, and they may be expected to do all in their power to thwart Mr. Sherman's plans. It is doubtful, however, if they will succeed, although the opposition vote will be very large.

## A NEW COLLECTOR FOR ROCHESTER.

**The Present Incumbent Declines to Explain His Removal.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of George P. Decker to be Collector of Customs for the District of Genesee, N. Y., (Rochester.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 18.—Mr. Decker seemed a little surprised when told of his nomination. Mr. Houck, Democrat, the present Collector, said he had received no official notification of his removal from office. When asked if he could give any reasons as to why he had been removed, the Collector said that he would make no statement at present, but might have a great deal to say later on. Mr. Houck was appointed by President Cleveland on May 1, 1894.

## THE MASSACHUSETTS AT ANCHOR.

**If To-day's Weather Be Favorable She Will Make Her Trial Trip.**

LEWES, Del., March 18.—The battleship Massachusetts, which sailed from Cramps' shipyard yesterday on her builders' trial trip, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater this afternoon, and after adjusting her compasses passed out to sea for a preliminary "warming up" of her engines.

The big ship was spurted outside for a couple of hours and then steamed within the capes again and came to anchor for the night at the Brown, an anchorage in the bay a few miles above the Breakwater. If the weather conditions are favorable the trial will probably take place to-morrow between the two lightships, about twenty miles off shore.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF A PASSENGER TRAIN.

**It Ran Nearly Half a Mile with a Broken Drive Wheel.**

BUFFALO, March 18.—The Erie passenger train which left here at 8 o'clock this morning for Niagara Falls narrowly escaped going into the ditch at Tonawanda. The train was running at high speed when one of the rear driving wheels went to pieces, the heavy steel spokes flying in all directions.

Fortunately, the heavy tire remained on the track, but the airbrake machinery was disabled, and the train ran nearly half a mile before it could be stopped.

The passengers were transferred, and the disabled train was hauled to the Falls. Had the train left the track the result might have been serious loss of lift.

## BROKER CHARLES STERN RELEASED.

**No One Appeared in Halifax to Prosecute the Alleged Swindler.**

HALIFAX, N. S., March 18.—Charles Stern of New-York, who was arrested here Saturday on the charge of grand larceny, was released by Justice Townsend to-day, as no one had appeared to prosecute him.

Two experts have been engaged in sorting out and counting the money taken from Stern by the police. After Stern's release the experts were served with a capias, but the Deputy Sheriff was satisfied to stand close to the money while it was being counted.

Stern was permitted to go to the steamship office to arrange for exchanging his ticket.

## IRISH FLAG TORN AND TRAMPLED UPON.

**It Had Been Substituted for the Stars and Stripes in Ohio.**

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 18.—Great excitement was caused at Pleasant Grove schoolhouse yesterday when an Irish flag was seen floating over the schoolhouse, it having been substituted for the Stars and Stripes during the night.

A large crowd gathered, and a man climbed to the roof and threw down the green flag. It was at once torn to pieces and trampled upon.

The American flag which had been removed was presented by a Junior Order United American Mechanics' Council New Year's Day.

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S BIRTHDAY.

**There Was No Celebration of the Event at the White House.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Cleveland is fifty-nine years old to-day. There was no particular celebration of the event at the White House. Mr. Cleveland passed the day, as usual, at his desk.

Some of his personal friends, including Senator Vilas and the Rev. Byron Sunderland, his pastor, remembered the occasion and called during the morning to pay their respects.

Sir Henry Stafford Northcote called, accompanied by Secretary Olney. They remained a short time only. It is said Sir Stafford called merely to pay his respects.

**Directors Resign in a Body.**

In order to settle any question as to the regularity of the present Board of Directors of the New-York Mining Exchange, all the members of the board resigned at a meeting of the shareholders yesterday afternoon, the resignation to take effect when their successors are appointed. A meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock to receive nominations. The election will be held Saturday at 2 P. M.

**The Oregon Completed.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The battleship Oregon is practically completed and ready to be turned over to the Government. Her guns are in place, and everything is in order for a trial trip. The Oregon is the largest warship ever constructed on the Pacific coast. She is of the type of the Indiana. On her builder's trial trip she made 20 knots of speed. The official trial trip of the Oregon may be set for May, according to advices received at the navy headquarters.

**Freight Car Builders Embarrassed.**

CARLISLE, Penn., March 18.—The Carlisle Manufacturing Company to-day confessed judgments in the sum of $74,800

peculiar immunity or have them subjected to peculiar hardships, and they find themselves in very different conditions from those governing the other twenty-seven cities of the third class, as defined by the Constitution.

I declare that this bill would be unconstitutional, in that (1) it fixes license taxes which are not uniform on cities of the same class, and in that (2) it does not fix license taxes on all cities of the third class, and therefore it belongs to a class of laws which, in the exact words of the Constitution, "relate to a single city or to less than all the cities of a class."

A law establishing a public corporation, a municipality, is a contract as binding and to be respected as much as that of establishing a private corporation. The State deliberately breathed into the City of Albany, and into the City of New-York, and into other cities of the State, corporate souls with capacities for municipal purposes, and the retention and exercise of these capacities are as dear to their citizens as the capacities for business or commercial purposes are to the stockholders of private corporations. The State hesitates to take from the latter their slightest franchises or privileges. It lays violent hands, without apology or regard, on the municipal corporations, and takes from them their property as to control of their affairs. I do not claim that the contract between the State and the municipality it created is irrepealable. I do claim that the former agrees not to take from the latter its deliberately granted and long enjoyed privileges of self-government, without grave reasons, and I claim that the State, in this measure, has so far presented no such reasons.

This bill violates the spirit of home rule. The municipal corporation is created not only for the convenience of the people of the locality, but for the convenience of the State, which is relieved from the difficult and unnatural task of governing it. The local authorities are charged with the maintenance of order in the municipality, and the regulation of all kinds of business and trades whose abuse is likely to produce disorder and crime.

Under the present law the local Excise Board appointed by the Mayor is of great assistance in maintaining order. It can refuse arbitrarily to grant a license to a person suspected to be improper. Many persons are suspected, and justly suspected, to be improper against whom convincing proof cannot be secured. Under the Raines bill a suspected person can demand and receive a license certificate. Under the present law, if an improper person is convicted in the Special Sessions, the Excise Board can arbitrarily and summarily, and in a moment, take from the person his or her license. Under the Raines bill the license can only be taken away from a person convicted after conviction in a court of record having jurisdiction over crimes of the grade of misdemeanors. Such trial is by a jury, and will take from six months to a year to complete. In the meantime, the person continues to hold his license, and sell under it, and by the time the decision comes the license expires by limitation.

Another violation of the spirit of home rule is that it takes from the cities a large proportion of revenue to which they are justly entitled. And now for the first time under this bill, the primary theory on which the tax is levied is to produce a revenue. The local authorities are no longer to regulate. Strangers are to come in to gather revenue, which they are authorized to take away and distribute elsewhere.

I remember no public measure which has so completely deceived the good people of the State as this. It has received much of their support because it declared that it would reduce the number of places selling liquor. This may be so; it probably will be so, but it cannot be positively predicted. Will it lessen the number of those who drink? If there should be only sixty saloons where there were before one hundred, does that mean theat there will be only sixty drinkers where there were before one hundred?

I may remark that the introduction of State agents to share in and divide responsibility for regulating the sale of liquor will, of itself, produce disorder and confusion. In each city the State Deputy will come into conflict with the Chief of Police, and between them no one will observe order.

The possibilities under this bill suggest the importance American municipalities have in the retaining of our liberties and in maintaining our form of government. Here we have in our State thirty-seven incorporated cities, each with its own government. There are thirty-seven Excise Boards governing and controlling and regulating the liquor traffic in thirty-seven different cities. It is now proposed to merge these thirty-seven boards into one board, a centralized bureau, with its arms reaching out into the pockets of thirty-seven municipalities. To-day our cities preserve for our State its decentralized character. Approve this Raines bill, and here has come the beginning of the end.

Mayor Jewett of Buffalo also spoke against the bill. He said he had not found a single person in his city who was in favor of it. He objected to the abridgment of the discretion of the local authorities, and continued:

Our people are taxed to the extent of $550,000 a year to maintain our police force and our poor department, and if there is to be an increase of excise revenues the additional money received should be applied so as to make the support of these departments less of a burden on our taxpayers.

I beg to assure you that I am a Republican like yourself, and interested in the success of the Republican Party, but I fear that, if this iniquitous bill becomes a law, it will seriously endanger Republican supremacy in the County of Erie, and also throughout the State.

Mayor McGuire of Syracuse said his city was opposed to the bill. What occupation or means of living, he asked, would be available for the small saloon keepers and storekeepers who would be thrown out of employment by this bill? Thousands of people would be thrown without protection upon the labor market at a time when trade was dull and the people had difficulty in getting along under the most favorable conditions.

Mayor Gibson of Utica said the license fees provided for were not high enough to be called high license, and the bill was not satisfactory as a high-license measure. Another provision which was criticised by Mayor Gibson was that which declared that no one could give away liquor on Sunday. This would make him a criminal, he said, if he offered a glass of wine to a friend at his table on the Sabbath.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City said the moneys from the licenses of the 500 saloons of his city went to the poor fund, and there was no provision made by his local authorities to cover the deficiencies which would ensue should these license moneys be diverted this year. The bill was demoralizing. Mayor Gleason directed his remarks at this point to Senator Raines and Gov. Morton, and showed them how, if, after the bill passed, they should go to the hotels on Long Island, they would have to drink salt water because they could not get spring water, and they would not like that.

County Judge Longley, representing the Mayor of Hudson, also opposed the bill. The principle of it was vicious, he said, in that it sought to take from the cities the doctrine of home rule. He argued against the right of the State to take from the cities their revenues derived from excise licenses. If the State had this right, the National Government had an equal right to take away any of the revenues of New-York State. It was to be expected that the bill would create a big political machine, answerable to no one, and it was not at all likely that less corruption would ensue. The contrary was certain to be the result.

Mayor Bookstaver of Dunkirk opposed the bill, and said the Common Council, composed of four Republicans and four Democrats, was unduly opposed to the bill. He hoped to see it vetoed. He read a telegram from Mayor Warner of Rochester, as follows:

Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Albany:

Please appear for me, as I am unable to get there, and say I object to the Raines bill, for the following reasons: There should be no division of the license money; the cities should have it all; the bill compels our city to refund on July 1 $40,000 rebate on licenses issued. This money has been reserved by us and expended, and we should not be compelled to pay it back. Numerous of our business men, without respect to party, and representing millions of dollars, object to the bill.

Attorney Cloonan of Kingston spoke briefly against the bill. He said the Republican Common Council was opposed to it.

Mayor Green of Binghamton favored the bill, saying that he believed that seven-eighths of the electors of Broome County would vote for the Raines bill. He knew how easy it was to get local Excise Boards to grant licenses where no such licenses should be given. He had had personal experience with such local influence. The present excise law is being violated right along, and in the Democratic cities the opening of the saloons is allowed contrary to law. No better argument for the removal of local influences was needed. The custom of grocerymen selling liquor was damnable, and to it were due more miseries of the people than could result through the wiping out of such grog shops.

The Common Council of his city had refused to adopt a resolution against the bill. It might not be an ideal measure, but it did a great deal to relieve the State from the large number of saloons with which it was burdened.

City Attorney Smith of Watertown said the Mayor of Watertown was heartily in favor of the bill. President Hult of the Common Council of Jamestown said personally he favored the bill, but the Common Council of his city was opposed to it.

Mayor McGuire, when Mayor Green had finished, said he desired to call the latter's attention to the results of the elections in 1885 and 1888, when the Republican candidates standing for high license were defeated.

Mayor Odell, father of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee of Newburg, said that while he was not in favor of all of its provisions, he indorsed the bill. Col. Ashley W. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, read telegrams from the Mayors of Olean and Poughkeepsie heartily favoring the bill.

Gov. Morton then closed the hearing, saying he would give the arguments careful consideration. The visiting Mayors were entertained at luncheon after the hearing by Mayor Thacher, at the Albany Club.


# Spring

Begins at 9:24 P. M.

# Today

And Spring is the season when, more emphatically than at any other, we should build for the future. The reason why people need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring is based on scientific principles. The blood has become charged with impurities and has lost richness and vitality. Therefore when the warmer weather comes you have "That Tired Feeling," the consequences of which may be serious. The blood must be purified and enriched and then strength and elasticity will return. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring medicine because it is the best blood purifier. It removes the impurities, accelerates the circulation, and by putting the blood in a healthy condition, it creates an appetite and gives nerve, mental and bodily strength. Remember

# Hood's

## Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.


## MAYOR NOW FOR THE BILL.

### Col. Strong Disappoints Those Who Read His Tuesday Night Speech.

There was somewhat of a sensation yesterday among those who had read with pleasure Mayor Strong's vigorous words against the Raines bill at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, when they heard him say yesterday:

"There are some provisions in the Raines bill which I do not like, but on the whole it is as good a measure, and the best of the kind that has been enacted for some time."

In an evening newspaper Mayor Strong was quoted with saying that it was not true that John Proctor Clarke was to represent him at Albany in opposition to the bill; that he believed there was no use opposing the bill, since it was a State bill and a caucus measure, and was bound to be put through, and finally that it was nearer what was really wanted than any other bill sent to Albany.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked the Mayor whether he was correctly quoted.

"Oh! I never reply to those things," said the Mayor testily. Finally he was persuaded to read the article.

"It's all mixed up. I didn't say half of it," he said at length. "What I did say was:

"I am a good Republican, and I have always been one, and I can take my medicine when it is given to me. I do not like some things in the bill, particularly its discrimination against this city."

As soon as the report got about that the Mayor had allowed himself to be quoted in favor of the Raines bill, there was considerable excitement in political circles. Many persons would not believe it, and hundreds more who had read the remarks at the St. Patrick's banquet the night before were sorely disappointed.

## PROTEST FROM THE CONTROLLER.

### Mr. Fitch Says Raines Bill Meets with General Condemnation.

This dispatch was sent to Gov. Morton yesterday morning by Controller Fitch:

"If no other protest is received from the municipal officers elected by the people of this city against the Raines bill, I beg respectfully to be allowed to present to the Governor that of the Finance Department of this city, and to add, personally, that I have never known so universal public condemnation of any bill among all parties and all classes of citizens as exists in this city toward this unjust measure.

"ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller."

## A VICIOUS PARTISAN MEASURE.

### What the German-American Reform Union Says of the Raines Bill.

The German-American Reform Union yesterday sent to Gov. Morton the following protest against the Raines bill:

The German-American Reform Union of New-York City, an organization of Democrats and Republicans, respectfully requests you to veto Senate bill 212, commonly called the Raines bill, for the following reasons:

First—It is an unnecessary law, inasmuch as the present excise law has worked satisfactorily, except in regard to the provision which absolutely prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors of any kind at any hour of Sunday. The Excise Boards have the power to reduce the number of licenses; they have exercised this power in the larger cities, and have actually reduced the number of saloons to a very appreciable extent.

Second—It is an inequitable and unjust law, inasmuch as it taxes the different localities of the State by different ratios, and even imposes a varying tax rate on different cities of the same class. This is inequality of taxation, a violation of the fundamental principle of uniformity of taxation. It is unconstitutional.

Third—It is a vicious law, inasmuch as it will grant the right to sell liquor practically to every person who is not a convicted criminal; it will, therefore, lead inevitably to the opening of dives and dens of vice, to take the places of the smaller saloons, the resorts of the honest, temperate working man.

Fourth—It is an intemperance producing law, inasmuch as it favors the sale of strong spirituous liquors by suppressing the beer saloon through the high rate of taxation. The cause of temperance has made its greatest strides of progress by reason of the increase in the consumption of malt liquors. The law before us will encourage the home consumption of liquor, and, thereby breed intemperance among women and children.

Fifth—It is a fraud-encouraging law, inasmuch as it will lead to the establishment of illicit places of sale, so-called "speak easys." The experience of the State of Pennsylvania proves this; there the number of untaxed saloons is much greater than the number of legitimate drinking places. The payment of the internal revenue tax is rarely evaded, because of its small amount.

Sixth—It is a ruinous law, inasmuch as it means the ruin of tens of thousands of men by the destruction and confiscation of their property, the result of many years of toil and saving. It means the throwing out of employment of hundreds of thousands of persons and their impoverishment. This effect of the law will be worse than the effects of an earthquake or a plague. The rich brewer will not suffer under the law—except through the loss of the immense capital legitimately invested in chattel mortgages—as the decrease in the number of saloons will increase the home consumption of beer by means of the bottled beer. The records of the Internal Revenue Collector's office show that in the eight months during which Commissioner Roosevelt has made the most desperate efforts to close the saloons on Sundays, the consumption of malt liquor has considerably increased over the corresponding months of preceding years. But larger than the increase in the consumption of malt beverages will be that of the ardent spirits with a trail of physical and moral evils at present beyond the possibility of exact appreciation or computation. The desirable reduction in the number of saloons can be and is being effectually obtained by the enforcement of the rule that no new license shall be issued except on the surrender of two old licenses, until the number of licenses will be diminished to the desired ratio of population. The suppression of the beer saloons will result in the vacating of about 4,000 stores in New-York City alone, and will thereby entail an immense loss upon the real estate owners.

Seventh—It is a plutocratic law, inasmuch as it makes the right to sell spirituous liquors exclusively dependent upon the ability to pay the tax, and eliminates all moral considerations from the business. It discriminates in favor of the rich and against the poor. More spirituous liquor will be sold under the new law, but the profits will go into the pockets of fewer men.

Eighth—It is a partisan law, inasmuch as its main object consists in securing patronage to the Republican Party. This patronage will develop into the worst curse that ever was inflicted upon a party, by reason of the extraordinary powers vested in the subordinate excise officers, which, according to human experience, must lead to arbitrary conduct and scandalous abuses. See the history of the Massachusetts Excise Constabulary.

Ninth—It is a demoralizing, corrupting law, inasmuch as it will drag the saloon more than ever into politics, will make it a part of the Republican Party machine, and will place the liquor business under the complete control of the politicians.

If the law should receive your sanction, the Republican Party will hereafter be deservedly styled the Rum and Ruin Party. Its condemnation at the polls will be inevitable. No fair-minded citizen who favors true temperance and believes in the principle of home rule will hereafter vote for a party which causes a revolution resulting in vice, intemperance, and oppression.


Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.



TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.


## INCREASE OF FORCE ASKED

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WANTS 800 MORE PATROLMEN.

### Bills Affecting the New-York City Fire Department Also Introduced—Albany Police Bill Passed over Mayor's Veto—The School Bill Discussed—A Division of the Inheritance Tax Proposed—Gas Combination Bill Favorably Reported.

ALBANY, March 18.—Mr. Austin this morning introduced in the Assembly a bill designed to increase the police force of New-York City by 800 members. The bill comes from the New-York Police Commissioners, and, lest he might be held committed to the bill, Mr. Austin labeled it "by request."

President Roosevelt of the Police Board is expected to attend a meeting of the Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow, when this bill will be considered, and Dr. Parkhurst, it is said, may also be here, though this is not certain. Commissioner Roosevelt has indorsed the proposed increase in a letter to Mr. Austin, and has sent him a report of Chief Conlin, which has been heretofore published. In this letter Mr. Roosevelt says:

Inasmuch as a substantial increase in the quota of patrolmen involves increased burdens upon the taxpayers of this city, it is a matter of grave importance, and we therefore deem it our duty to place the matter clearly before you, with a view of securing suitable legislative action.

It is important to observe that the City of New-York has been increasing in population for the last twenty years at an average rate of about 50,000 per annum. During this time the patrol force has increased by a little over 1,300, or 1 additional patrolman for every 700 additional of population.

New-York in 1876 had 1 patrolman for every 475 of population; in 1896 it has but 1 patrolman for every 540 of population. In other words, the City of New-York has to-day 14 per cent. less patrol force in proportion to its population than it had in 1876.

Comparing the territory included within the City of New-York at the present time and that included in 1876, a still greater deficiency appears. New-York, therefore, is and for some time has been, actually diminishing its effective police protection. The territory which was added to New-York in 1895 embraces 14,080 square acres and has 67½ miles of streets and avenues, which it is the duty of this department to patrol. The utter impossibility of covering this precinct with the 38 patrolmen now on duty in that territory appears without further argument. At most, but 19 men are on duty at one time, making an average of nearly 4 miles of streets for each patrolman.

Somewhat similar conditions, although not so extreme, exist in other precincts. In the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Precincts, which have been established for a number of years, there are posts of twenty, thirty, and even forty blocks in length.

To meet the prospective increased population in the city, the law permits an increase of 100 patrolmen in each year, provided the Board of Estimate and Apportionment makes the necessary appropriation therefor. The average increase every year for the last twenty years has been about 70. Had the patrol force been increased as anticipated by the law during the past twenty years, and in proportion to the growth of the city, the patrol force would now be about 4,200, instead of 3,584, as at present. The increase which is recommended by the Chief is therefore but slightly more than that which the law contemplated to meet the gradual growth of the city. Even with this addition, the patrol force would be far less in proportion to the population than in any or all of the large European cities.

We desire that it should be clearly understood that no emergency exists at the present time, aside from the additional increase of territory. The records of the department and the indisputable testimony of responsible people from all parts of the city prove beyond a doubt that the police force is more efficient than at any time heretofore, and is rendering excellent service to the city. Frequent demands, however, have been made upon the board for more police in the upper part of the city. The residents appreciate that the number of patrolmen is insufficient. We cannot, however, add to the force in the upper part of the city without drawing heavily upon the down-town precincts, where the population is largest, and where the services of the police are most urgently needed.

In view of the facts here stated, we beg to transmit herewith, with our own approval, the report of the Chief of Police, and to state that we are strongly impressed with the belief that an increase of at least 800 in the patrol force is demanded by the growth of the city in population, and by its increased territory; that such increase would result in additional protection to life and property. On account of the recent consolidation of precincts, resulting in the abolition of the Seventeenth and Thirty-seventh as separate precincts, the number of officers above the grade of patrolmen will be 47.

Some increased accommodations for the police force in the way of station houses must be provided. The station houses which the department has now under consideration are planned upon a sufficiently large scale to accommodate as many police as are likely to be assigned to any precincts for many years to come.

Senator Ford to-day introduced three bills affecting the New-York City Fire Department. One proposes to "create" the positions of Fire Marshal and Deputy Fire Marshal. Some think that it is designed to secure the official scalp of Deputy Mitchel, who, after having been once discharged, was restored to his position by a court decision. According to Mr. Ford's bill these officials are to receive $4,000 and $3,000 a year, respectively, and are to serve terms of six years, "unless sooner removed by the Board of Fire Commissioner for cause after hearings having been had." It further specifies that the present Marshal and Deputy are deemed to be the said Marshal and Deputy and that they shall hold their positions "unless sooner removed as herein provided."

Another bill provides that there shall be two "confidential and secret service examiners" in the Bureau of the Fire Marshal for each fire batallion.

Another provides that there shall be a special Civil Service examination for places and promotions similar to that in the Police Department.

## ALBANY POLICE BILL PASSED.

### The Veto of Mayor Thacher Has No Effect.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Albany Police bill was to-day passed by the Assembly over the veto of Mayor Thacher. When it was handed down, Mr. Stanchfield warned the majority that if it again passed the bill it would be contrary to the intention of the late Constitutional Convention. This intention was that the Mayor of a city should have a voice in the legislation affecting the city of which he is the administrative head. Of what avail was the approval or disapproval of the Mayors if bills were to be passed or killed without attention being paid by the House to the action of the heads of cities on local measures?

Mr. O'Grady defended the bill, and it was passed by 86 yeas to 49 nays.

The House passed the annual supply bill without amendment; also, Mr. Hoffman's, prohibiting persons from maintaining residence outside the State to avoid claims.

Mr. Austin's bill, authorizing the New-York Parcel Dispatch Company to operate pneumatic tubes in New-York and Brooklyn by electricity, was favorably reported.

## SCHOOL BILL DISCUSSED.

### Many New-Yorkers Speak for and Against the Measure.

ALBANY, March 18.—The hearing on the compromise New-York City School bill was held before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. Many New-Yorkers were heard.

Matthew J. Elgas spoke against the committee bill, saying it was deceptively styled the "compromise" bill. He especially objected to the abolition of the Ward Trustees, and said the teachers of New-York were with him. He presented a petition signed by 3,500 teachers against the bill.

William J. O'Shea spoke briefly in favor of the original Strauss-Page bill, saying that under the substitute bill it would be impossible to obtain good work from teachers.

Elijah Clark, a grammar school Principal, spoke in favor of retaining Ward Trustees in office. The Trustees living in the neighborhood, he said, were more likely to do justice to teachers than a Board of Superintendents ten miles away.

Mrs. Charles Brown, a School Inspector, spoke briefly in favor of the present system of Ward Trustees, as did School Trustee Abbie Hamilton Mac Ivor. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, an Inspector of Schools, spoke for the abolition of the system of Ward Trustees, saying that under the substitute bill responsibility could be fixed, where at present it could be shifted from one school officer or teacher to another.

Senator Stranahan said that he and the committee believed that as a whole, the Trustees were not inefficient; the defect was with the system.

President Seth Low of Columbia College said that the lodging of the power of appointment with local Boards of Trustees was not conducive to the elevation of educational interests. The teachers, he believed, would soon find out that the change suggested would work for their benefit. The best work, President Low said, came from a paid service; the Ward Trustees were volunteers. The professional men who would be appointed as Superintendents to take the places of the Trustees would, he believed, be of great ability and give the best of service.

Mrs. Clara Williams, a former School Commissioner, spoke in favor or retaining the Ward Trustees. She said she did not think much of some of the present members of the School Board, some not being too well acquainted with the English language. The new bill, she thought, would interfere materially with the stability of tenure of office of the teachers who will become servants of a board of experts. The remarks of the advocates of the Pavey idea, she said, led her to believe that they knew nothing about the public schools of New-York City.

Principal Henry P. O'Neil said the new bill gave Inspectors administrative and pedagogic duties, and Chairman Stranahan said that was intended. Mr. O'Neil reviewed the arguments of other speakers.

Mrs. Johanna J. Hill spoke against the abolition of the Ward Trustees. Mrs. Mary A. Tate, Principal of Grammar School No. 45, said the Ward Trustees were always ready to act for their schools in an emergency. She opposed the proposed system of recurring examinations.

Mrs. Emma E. Landrine, Principal of Primary School No. 93, stated that her experience demonstrated that the merit test was the only one used by Ward Trustees in recommending nominations.

Mrs. Willard Parker spoke for the substitute bill, saying that the present system was too complicated and laborious.

Trustee Kennedy of the Ninth Ward said the Trustees who are business men or mechanics perhaps may not be versed in pedagogy, but they are better able to care for the buildings. He pleaded that the popular interest be not divorced from the public schools by the abolition of the Trustees.

Trustee Reynolds spoke for the substitute, saying that his experience proved to him that the Trustees should go. The present system had too much red tape.

Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge spoke for the Trustees, saying they are fairer and more independent than a paid official would be.

J. T. Nicholson of the Male Teachers' Association declared that several of the influential newspapers of New-York City were not for the abolition of the Trustees. John Dwyer of the Male Teachers' Association also opposed the substitute bill, as did Jacques Hertz, a Ward Trustee.

Henry P. Boyer made the final appeal against the abolition of the Ward Trustees. "Give us time and a return for our labor by your action, and we will bring you a petition against the abolition of the Ward Trustees signed by 500,000 citizens of New-York City, who will pray that you do not destroy the wall that keeps sectarianism from our public schools."

"We will receive any papers you file," said Senator Stranahan.

"Get the petition. I'll put it to use," said Senator Ahearn, and the hearing closed. The committee took no action.

## INHERITANCE TAX DIVISION.

### Mr. Kempner's Plan of Retaliation for the Raines Bill.

ALBANY, March 18.—Assemblyman Otto Kempner (Dem.) of New-York City today introduced a bill with which he proposes to retaliate in a measure for what he terms the "rural raid upon the cities," as contemplated by the Raines bill.

It provides for the division of the taxes collected from gifts, legacies, and collateral inheritances, among the counties of the State upon the same basis as the liquor tax is divided—two-thirds to be retained by the counties for local purposes, and one-third to be appropriated for State purposes. Hitherto the entire collateral inheritance tax has been allowed to go to the State.

Mr. Kempner said: "A glance at the State Controller's report shows me that in 1895 he received from this source $2,126,894. Under my bill the counties would divide among themselves $1,417,930. There are thirteen counties in the State which would profit by this arrangement to the extent of about $15,000 as a minimum, up to about $750,000 for New-York County, as maximum.

## THE COAL TRUST BILL.

### Mr. Cantor Will Endeavor to Secure a Favorable Report.

ALBANY, March 18.—Senator Cantor says to-morrow morning he will make a strong endeavor to have the Senate Judiciary Committee report favorably on the bill prepared, designed to prevent any combination or trust from enhancing prices, and to enable the prosecution of the alleged Coal Trust by the Attorney General.

The committee gave a brief hearing on the bill this afternoon, when A. B. Boardman of New-York City appeared in the interest of the coal roads against the bill.

Several amendments affecting the technical phraseology of the bill were offered by Deputy Attorney General Davis.

Mr. Boardman said the bill would prevent an employer from agreeing with his employes on a scale of higher wages, the increase of pay tending to increase the price of the commodity manufactured.

Senator Cantor said the point was farfetched.

## PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA.

### A Protest Against Drawing More Water from the Falls.

ALBANY, March 18.—The proposition to allow the Niagara Power Company to take sufficient water daily from Niagara River to enable it to generate 200,000 horse power, provided in the bill of Assemblyman Dudley, came before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day.

R. L. Fryer of Buffalo, one of the Niagara State Reservation Commissioners, said that to allow the company to enter upon the reservation would not only impair the beauty of the scenery, but would decrease the power of the Falls. If one company were allowed the privilege, others would claim similar rights, and in time, instead of the Falls being the grandest sight in the world, they would become simply a means by which manufacturers could secure water power.

Mr. Romer, who represents the Niagara Power Company, and William Hatton of Caledonia pleaded for a favorable report.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Romer that the bill be amended or a substitute reported providing that the company shall be allowed to take from the river so much water as could be conveyed in a canal 14 feet deep and 100 feet wide, and that only enough water to generate 100,000 horse power per day be used by the company.

No action was taken on the bill.

### Opposed to Gas Trusts.

ALBANY, March 18.—In the Senate to-day a protest against the enactment of the Curfew bill was presented. It was from members of the Junior Knights' Literary Society of New-York City.

Senator Sullivan's bill prohibiting the formation of gas trusts in New-York City and Brooklyn, and his bill fixing the price of gas in New-York City at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet were favorably reported.

Bills were passed allowing physicians 25 cents fee for reporting vital statistics; authorizing Brooklyn to issue tax certificates to carry out the Ainsworth alcoholic instruction law; the Mullin bill, reducing the salary of the President of the Fish, Forest, the Game Commission and increasing the salaries of Commissioners.

A proposal to amend the rules to permit more general admission to the floor was debated for an hour, and referred to the Committee on Rules.

### In Favor of the Andrews Bill.

ALBANY, March 18.—Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and Miss Woodbridge of New-York City appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon for the Andrews bill, putting mercantile establishments in cities under the supervision of the Board of Health. The Committee will meet to-morrow morning to decide on its action. Albert Stickney of New-York proposed an amendment, which was accepted, that the occupant of a mercantile establishment must be notified fifteen days before proceedings are taken against him.


# Col. Waring Has a Big Job

on hand clearing off the mud and slush, but

## RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

has a bigger one Curing all the Coughs and Colds engendered by the late beastly weather.

Only 50 cents a bottle for this swift, pleasant, and ONLY CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Grippe, or any other throat or lung trouble. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

# Riker's

6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.


### Notes at the Capitol.

—The Eldridge bill, providing for a commission to improve the Upper Hudson River for driving logs and for securing a better water supply for the Champlain Canal, will be reported favorably to the House. The commission is to consist of George Wm. J. H. Derby, Lewis W. Emerson, William McEchran, J. C. Duncan, Warren Curtis, William E. Spire, George Underwood, and J. D. Powers.

—The inspection of the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, which has lately been made by five Deputy State Factory Inspectors, shows a marked decrease in the number of illiterate children and an increase in the relative ages of the younger employes.

—The Prison Commission is investigating the right, under the law, of the Albany Penitentiary to continue the manufacture of shirts, collars, and cuffs. It is claimed that the contract holds until Dec. 30.

—Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald has reported to the Governor that Carl Feigenbaum, under death sentence at Sing Sing, is sane.

## TERRIFIC GALES AT SEA.

### Many Sailing Vessels Met with Mishaps, and Several Were Blown Far Out of Their Courses.

Vessels arriving at this port yesterday brought tales of stormy passages at sea. The Union Line steamship Taormina, from Hamburg and Havre, which left the latter port March 1, had strong winds and gales to the Banks, and on March 10 shipped a sea that damaged the forward bridge, stove the port lighthouse, and washed away everything movable on deck. A large iceberg was passed March 12 in latitude 44 degrees 45 minutes, longitude 47 degrees 10 minutes.

The bark Glenafton of Annapolis, N. S., arrived, after an eighteen days' voyage, from Guantanamo, with a cargo of sugar. She encountered gales from the southsoutheast to southwest and west, and heavy seas that flooded the decks and cabins.

The British bark Ashlow, Capt. Pye, from Limerick, was seventy-four days in crossing the Atlantic. She ran into a strong northwest gale Jan. 27, in latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 50 degrees, which lasted for three days. The vessel was hove to, and drifted 270 miles to the southeast. Two hundred and fifty miles from Sandy Hook, on March 1, northwest gales were again experienced, with much thunder and lightning. Sails were split and carried away. The Ashlow was fifty-three days from the Banks to this port.

The bark St. Paul of Windsor, N. S., from Manzanillo, with sugar, was fifteen days working up the coast from Hatteras, fighting westerly gales and high seas. The cabin was flooded and everything movable on deck was washed away. Capt. J. Y. Littlejohn of the three-hundred-and-eighty-nine-ton three-masted schooner Cumberland of Portland, Me., bound from Fernandina for this port with lumber, arrived yesterday, via Long Island and Hell Gate. When eight miles from Sandy Hook he was struck by a northwester that blew him seventy miles off. The schooner was hove to for forty-eight hours, and, with the assistance of oil bags, weathered the gale. One sailor was injured in assisting to jibe the mainsail. The Norwegian bark Desideria, forty-nine days from Pernambuco, arrived yesterday. Capt. Anderson reported that on March 2 he was near the Scotland Lightship. To that time he had met only moderate weather. In the gale of that day was blown off to latitude 30 degrees, longitude 67 degrees to the southwest of the Bermudas.

## WARM WORDS AT AN INQUEST.

### Coroner Hoeber and W. F. Howe Express Their Opinions of Each Other.

Coroner Hoeber called William F. Howe, the lawyer, a liar yesterday, and the latter called the Coroner a gentleman. No blows followed, although the onlookers expected them.

The Coroner was holding an inquest in his room in the case of Mary Gibson. Mr. Howe appeared for Mrs. Lena Schott, who was charged with performing an operation.

After some witnesses had been examined, the Coroner proposed to adjourn until an Assistant District Attorney could be present. Mr. Howe protested that he had no right to do so, but the Coroner went to his private office. Mr. Howe followed, and was so vigorous in his protests that the Coroner sought quiet in the corridor.

When the inquest was resumed, Mr. Howe asked to see Mary Gibson's antemortem statement. The Coroner refused, and the lawyer threatened to have him impeached. For a time there was a contest as to whether Mrs. Schott should be examined, but Assistant District Attorney Oliver said she had the right not to speak.

While the jury was out the Coroner and Mr. Howe had a few more words. Mr. Howe complained of the Coroner's eccentricities, and the latter said it was such men as Mr. Howe who provoked him.

Then the Coroner added that Mr. Howe ought to pay his debts. Mr. Howe made a similar remark in return, adding that he had no debts.

"What an audacious liar you are," said the Coroner, walking toward the lawyer.

"What a gentleman you are," said Mr. Howe.

Then the excitement ended, and the jury announced that Mary Gibson died from septicoemia, from causes unknown to the jury.

The Coroner discharged Mrs. Schott.

## NOON SERVICES IN TRINITY CHURCH.

### Talks to Business Men by Mr. Aitken, the Evangelist.

Wall Street brokers and a few women crowded the pews of old Trinity Church at noon yesterday to hear the visiting evangelist, the Rev. Hay Aitken. It was the third service in the series. Mr. Aitken will speak at noon to-day on "The Victim Delivered."

The evangelist spoke briefly yesterday on the "Advent of the Deliverer," taking his text from St. Luke, xix., 6: "And he made haste and came down." He said:

Zaccheus was up a tree, and it was the Saviour who called to him to come down. The rich and powerful business men of to-day who are perched upon the altitude of their self-consciousness and pride must come down if they would enjoy the fellowship of Christ.

Once there was a wealthy and powerful merchant in London, whose position was so high that all the people looked up to him and envied him. One day a meek, humble man, a city missionary, came timidly into the great business man's private office. The business man said: "Well, Sir, what can I do for you?"

The visitor replied: "I have come to see you about your soul."

"About what?" cried the business man.

"About your soul, Sir," rejoined the missionary.

The business man sprang up in a rage and ejected the missionary with such violence as to send him sprawling to the floor. Then the business man sat down and reflected.

"I have done this," he said to himself, "to a man who came here to benefit me, not for his own gain. Hundreds of men apply to me for their own good and for selfish ends, and I listen to them with patience and politeness."

He went after the missionary, and the result of the big man's "come down" was that the missionary read the Bible to him and prayed, and he was saved and made happy.

After the service yesterday, Mr. Aitken went to a Connecticut town, where he preached last night. He will conduct a service in Grace Chapel this evening.

## AMERICAN MADE CLOTHING TOO DEAR.

### Effort to Introduce It into England Proved a Failure.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The failure of an attempt to introduce American ready-made clothing into England is told in a report to the State Department from Claude Meeker, United States Consul at Bradford. A Bradford manufacturer visiting New-York was much impressed with the quality, cut, style, and finish of the ready-made clothing for sale.

He took to Bradford sample suitings for children, in which he sought to interest the ready-made wholesale clothiers of Leeds and Bradford. While the American suits were greatly admired, on account of the good workmanship and style, the effort was not successful; the price alone being at fault.

One "Junior" suit, New-York price $1.15, could be purchased in Leeds for 3s., a difference in favor of the Leeds article acknowledged not to be quite so stylish, of 48 cents. Differences of 18 cents and 50 cents in favor of English suitings are noted by Mr. Meeker.

Knee breeches bought in New-York for $4.12 a dozen were cheaper than similar English goods by 20 cents a dozen. The quotations are net cash, wholesale prices.

## THE RAPID TRANSIT LAW

### COMMISSIONERS SUBMIT A NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

### Provisions Intended to Make the Securing of a Contractor to Build the Road Possible—His Burdens Under the Present Law Regarded as Practically Prohibitory—Many Points Made Clear in the Commission's Memorial.

ALBANY, March 18.—A. B. Boardman of New-York City came to this city to-day with a memorial from the Rapid Transit Commissioners to the Legislature, and a bill proposing some amendments to the law under which the commission is working. The bill was placed in charge of Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Austin, the Chairmen, respectively, of the Cities' Committees of the Senate and Assembly. The memorial was presented and ordered printed.

The proposed amendments are designed to help the commission in its efforts to find a construction company. Mr. Boardman, representing the commission, in speaking of the changes, said that in order to protect the city's interest under the existing rapid transit law, the Commissioners must find a contractor able to furnish a cash capital of about $10,000,000. The equipment, which is estimated at cost about $7,000,000, must be supplied by the contractor and paid for in cash, so that the city may have a first lien thereon as provided by the act.

The act provides that the contractor, in addition to paying the interest upon the city's bond, shall also pay at the start, and yearly thereafter 1 per cent. per annum into a sinking fund to be used for the purpose of retiring the bonds. The Rapid Transit Commissioners consider that it will greatly reduce the difficulty of securing a responsible contractor if these sinking fund payments can be postponed for five years after the road is opened, and limited to one-half per centum per annum during the next five years, provided such postponement and limitation be necessary in order to enable the contracting company to pay 5 per cent. upon its own stock, say, $10,000,000.

The most important amendment to existing legislation is intended to meet this condition and so increase the probability of securing a responsible contractor. Another amendment is proposed in order to remove any possible doubt as to the ability of the promoters of the contracting company to organize a corporation to construct and operate the road, either under the general railroad law or the business corporations law. Another amendment defines equipment so as to include powerhouses and other plant needed for the generation of power and its transmission. The other amendments are of minor importance.

The memorial to the Legislature reads thus:

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New-York:

Since the amendments to the rapid transit law were passed by the last Legislature, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New-York have been engaged in an unremitting study of the great problem that they have been called upon to solve. Acting under the authority of the law thus amended, they have adopted routes and a general plan of construcrure that have received the approval of all the public authorities concerned, and the favorable report of a special commission of the Supreme Court, in lieu of the consent of the abutting owners.

The

# ÆolianRecital

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No cards of admission necessary.

Æolian recitals every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday during Lent at 3 P. M.

THIS AFTERNOON'S PROGRAMME.

1. Phaeton, "Poeme Symphonique"..Saint-Saens Æolian Grand.
2. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2.....Liszt Two Pianos.
3. Theme, Variations, and Finale.....Dethier Æolian Pipe Organ.
4. Murillo, Allegro de Concert.....Terschak Æolian Grand and Piano.
5. Ballade (from Elaine).....Bemberg Vocalion.
6. Concerto No. 3, Allegro.....Beethoven Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.
7. La Tendresse.....Cramer Two Pianos.
8. Directorate March.....Sousa Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.

18 West 23d St., N. Y.


## VEST RAILS AT THE EAST

### THE MISSOURI SENATOR UNRECONCILED TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

**Particularly Aggrieved at Certain Remarks Made at the Home Missionary Meeting—Hearing on the Copyright—The House Committee Completes the Substitute for the Nicaragua Canal Bills—Delaware Contested Election Case.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The feature of to-day's proceedings in the Senate was a short debate upon a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the act for opening to settlement some 2,000,000 acres of land in the eastern part of Utah, which have been part of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation.

The resolution was introduced by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Utah.) He called it up to-day, and asked for its present consideration.

Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.,) asked Mr. Cannon what the proposition was.

Mr. Cannon explained that the proposition was to compel the Secretary of the Interior to comply with the law which requires the opening to public settlement of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, over 2,000,000 acres. The Secretary of the Interior had not complied with the law, and this joint resolution was to require him to do so.

Mr. Gordon explained, in behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, that the delay had occurred because there was a vast and very valuable deposit of asphalt in the reservation, which the Secretary thought ought to be used for the benefit of the people at large. The Secretary had therefore called the attention of Congress to the matter. The Secretary thought that there should be some sort of competition for those lands.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Cannon declared, had never intended to have the reservation opened to public entry, and could not have acted more in the interest of rich and wealthy men and less in the interest of the common people. The care of the Interior Department was not how to do it, but how not to do it.

Mr. Wolcott argued that the effect of the passage of the joint resolution would be not to give away the lands in question but to let them go where they belonged—to the settlers. It was not as if it was a scheme to give something out of the public domain to somebody, but it was to open those lands to prospectors who would go into them and make them valuable, and make them contribute to the revenues of the country.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) said that there was a time when a Cabinet officer who deliberately failed to execute an act of Congress would have been brought before the bar of the Senate because he had trampled on the legislative department of the Government and had violated his oath of office. Then Mr. Vest proceeded to attack the President. He said:

> There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Administration to treat the Western people as if they were in a condition of pupilage; as if they did not know their own rights or their own interests, and as if they must be informed, ex cathedra, from the East in reference to what is best for them and what should be done for them. Even the President of the United States lately, on a missionary occasion, [laughter] spoke of the West as a land of immorality and crime. He stood with the light—the ghastly light—of the hell holes and rum cellars of New-York blazing upon him, and cantingly said that home missions must be used to civilize, to Christianize, the men who have left their homes in the civilized East and gone out among the mountains and valleys of the wild and woolly West.
>
> I have lived with those people nearly fifty years; and I say to our President now, that, if he will pretend hunting ducks in North Carolina and silver Democrats in Kentucky long enough to come out West, we will show him a God-fearing, self-respecting, law-abiding people. We will show him churches in which there is real and unaffected piety; we will show him happy and Christian homes, where the sons, the husbands, and the fathers pray. Our spires may not go as near heaven as those in Eastern cities, nor may not have organs that roll dolorous tones along fretted aisles, but we have a people who fear God, and observe the law and the Commandments.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) offered as an amendment to Mr. Cannon's joint resolution a proviso that any lands containing asphalt or gilsenite, or like substance, shall be reserved for further disposition by Congress. He went on to argue the matter, suggesting that perhaps the Secretary of the Interior did not know a certain fact.

"There is no fact," Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) broke in, "that the present incumbent of the Interior Department does not consider that he knows."

At another point Mr. Vilas suggested—in connection with Mr. Vest's missionary remarks—that he was not very certain that the first missionary ought not to be sent very near to the place where Senators were now sitting.

The resolution was then laid aside.

### COLUMBUS HOSPITAL DEDICATION.

**The Institution Blessed by Archbishop Corrigan.**

The New-York branch of the Salesian Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, an order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in Rome, opened the Christopher Columbus Italian Hospital, at 226 East Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon. The hospital was formerly at 41 East Twelfth Street.

The invited guests assembled in the tastefully decorated chapel of the institution, at 3 o'clock, for the ceremony of blessing and dedication, which was performed by Archbishop Corrigan. After the ceremony light refreshments were served in the parlors.

Dr. Stephen Smith, President of the corps of attending physicians, addressed the guests on the history of the hospital, telling them how it started, as an institution intended chiefly for the Italian sick poor in modest quarters in East Twelfth Street, in 1891. The property in Twentieth Street was purchased in February, 1895, by private subscription, and extensive alterations were immediately begun. There are now thirty patients in the hospital, which, so far as the speaker was informed is the only hospital in the city for the treatment of Italians.

Countess Gilda Ruta entertained the guests with several well-executed selections on the piano.

Among those present were Mme. Di Cesnola, Consul General G. Branchi, Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, Antonio Lack, Baron de Saint Seigne, Mlle. de Saint Seigne, Miss Annie Leary, and clergymen from the Churches of the Epiphany, the Transfiguration, St. Lawrence, and St. Joachim.

A full list of the patronesses and patrons of the hospital was given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

### Two Texas Murderers Executed.

BRENHAM, Texas, March 18.—"Clem" Strauthers, who murdered Louis Peter in November, and "Buck" Chappell, who murdered Mrs. Dora Emshoff in December, were hanged at Belleville to-day. The drop fell at 12:55. Both men died of strangulation. They were cut down twelve minutes after the drop fell. Strauthers confessed his crime, but Chappell declared his innocence to the last.

### In Favor of Biennial Sessions.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—In the Senate Mr. Johnson presented a proposed amendment to the Constitution to-day providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The Senators are to be elected for a term of four years, the Assemblymen for two years, and the Governor for four years. The salary of members of the Legislature is to be $1,500 per session.

## DEFENSE OF CHAFFERERS

### RENEWAL OF THE ATTEMPT TO CENSURE AMBASSADOR BAYARD.

**Republicans in the House Paving the Way for the Quadrennial Frying of Fat from the Protected Interests—Representative McCreary Points Out the Diplomatic Absurdity of the Proposed Action in Voting Resolutions of Censure.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Having aroused the country to a full sense of its lack of knowledge as to what is the duty of the House in diplomatic affairs, it does not seem to be a profitable or impressive thing for the same House to divert itself by undertaking to lecture a diplomatic representative upon his duties abroad.

The House has adopted resolutions the purpose of which was to usurp by the Congress the power and responsibility of granting belligerent rights to rebels against a government with which we have friendly relations. Turning from that useless occupation, the House now amuses itself by storming because Ambassador Bayard at Edinburgh said that the worst product of protection was the destruction of independence and the development of chafferers and jobbers in legislation.

It is not to be assumed by men in England and other foreign countries that the men who stand up and attempt to condemn Mr. Bayard for these words can prove that his assertions are not true. None of the defenders of protection can succeed in this country in demonstrating that that was not the effect of the policy that is responsible for the "fat fryers," whom Mr. McKinley's supporters are now chaffering and jobbing with to secure his nomination for President.

However successful the foes of Mr. Bayard may be in attempting to secure a majority of the votes in the House, they cannot convince Mr. Chandler, for instance, that protection is not responsible for chafferers and jobbers, and that they are not a pernicious tribe of rascals. But those who have opportunity to read that the House of Representatives has passed a resolution censuring Mr. Bayard need to bear in mind that the House is made up in large part of men who consider chafferers and jobbers necessary for their use in politics, and that a great deal of dependence is to be placed upon them to elect the candidate of the St. Louis Convention.

The conclusion will be that, while Mr. Bayard might have neglected, with comfort to himself, to refer to the noxious pests who chaffer and job with legislators, he was "unfaithful, but only provokingly nasty to the party that is opposed to him and devoted to protection.

The vote that will condemn Mr. Bayard will be most useful as a pat on the back for the men who will be "fried" for campaign "fat," to be appealed to for the "soap" that is to grease the way to the White House for the candidate of the St. Louis convention.

The announcement that the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs censuring Ambassador Bayard would be the special order for to-day's session of the House of Representatives failed to attract to the hall any unusual attendance.

Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up the report of the committee upon the McCall and Barrett resolutions in relation to the Bayard speeches. The substitute recommended by the committee recited extracts from these speeches declares that they are an offense against diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privileges of his exalted position, for which the House of Representatives condemns and censures him; and further declares that partisan speeches by Consular and diplomatic officers impair their usefulness as such officers and diminish the confidence which they should possess at home and abroad. The Democratic minority dissented from the views of the majority and recommended that the resolutions do not pass.

Mr. Hitt was not in good condition physically, and after a few minutes his voice gave out, and he was compelled to close. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the resolutions would be adopted, saying that such speeches as those made by Mr. Bayard destroyed the respect which an Ambassador ought to command, diminished his usefulness, and was a wrong to the people he represented.

Mr. Hitt was followed by Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) who said:

> I am opposed to the pending resolutions, and I hope they will not be adopted. Three months ago resolutions to impeach Ambassador Bayard were offered in the House of Representatives, and at the same time resolutions to censure him were offered, both based upon brief extracts from speeches made by him in Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland. The delay of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reporting them back to the House, and the delay of the House in taking them up, show that there are many Republicans who are doubtful about the propriety of the action proposed, and are not eager to vote condemnation and censure upon one of the worthiest diplomatic officers in the service of the United States. The resolutions were unprecedented in Congressional history. No diplomatic officer had ever in the past been censured or condemned in the House of Representatives for freedom of speech. Under the Constitution the House was given no authority whatever to condemn or censure diplomatic representatives. On the contrary, the Constitution provides that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to nominate and appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls.
>
> The House might as well censure a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision rendered by him, or a United States Senator for a speech made by him, as to censure a diplomatic officer for his utterances. Since the organization of our Government, the President of the United States has controlled our diplomatic officers, and he commissions them after they are confirmed by the Senate, to hold office during the pleasure of the President. He recalls them or removes them, or reprimands them when in his judgment it is deemed proper.

Mr. McCreary referred to the removal of Mr. Mizner, United States Minister to Guatemala, in 1890, by order of the President, and also to the demand by the President for the resignation of Minister Motley to Great Britain in 1870, and to the invitation to Minister Scruggs to Venezuela to resign in 1892. He stated that no diplomatic officer had ever been censured for his public utterances, but that Minister Robert Schenck to Great Britain was condemned by a resolution of the House of Representatives for his action in connection with the Emma Mine. He also said that Mr. Schenck was made conspicuous, while representing the United States at the Court of St. James, by the book which he wrote on the subject of poker playing, but that no effort was made to condemn him for writing that book.

The position of an American Ambassador at London was unique and different from that of any other American Ambassador or Minister accredited to any other country in the world. He was an English-speaking Ambassador, and represented a country whose laws and institutions were, in many respects, similar to those of the country to which he was accredited. He was invited to the great college commencements, public assemblages, and important banquets. Nearly all of our American Ministers have made themselves more or less conspicuous by their speeches while officially representing the United States at London. Edward Everett, while Minister to England, made twelve speeches. James Russell Lowell, a prominent Republican, who was appointed United States Minister to Great Britain in 1880, made several speeches, his most important being an address on "Democracy." Edward Phelps, United States Minister to Great Britain in 1886, made the opening address at the Philosophical Institution on "The Law of the Land." This is the same institution where Ambassador Bayard made the speech referred to in the pending resolutions.

Ambassador Bayard was not the first diplomatic officer representing the United States who had been assailed by his opponents while representing the United States in England. Martin Van Buren was assailed, and it helped to open the way for him to be Vice President and President of the United States. The attack on James Buchanan while Minister to Great Britain helped to elect him President in 1856. A vote of censure on Thomas F. Bayard might prove a garland of distinction, which would open the way to him for higher offices and greater honors.

The people of the United States, Mr. McCreary declared, were behind Mr. Bayard in his opposition to protection and trusts. The people knew that Mr. Bayard had proved himself a patriot, a statesman, and a faithful public servant; that he had been conspicuous for many years as United States Senator, and faithful and able as a Cabinet officer; that he had filled the great office of Ambassador of the United States in England with ability and honor; that he had won the respect and regard of the English-speaking people; that he had done much to promote goodwill and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the United States; that he had added to the reputation and importance of our great country abroad, and had, by a long life of usefulness at home and faithful service abroad, earned not the censure but the thanks of the American people.

Even if there were Representatives in Congress who believed that Mr. Bayard had been guilty of an indiscretion or impropriety, they should not commit a greater indiscretion or impropriety by making an unwarranted intrusion upon the rights or prerogatives of the President, and by doing that which would echo through Europe as well as through our own country, and cause the people to ask what the standard of public decorum in America was, and what had caused the House of Representatives of the United States to assume authority and power which it was not entitled to, and which has never been assumed before.

Mr. McCreary closed by saying that great and important problems which concerned Great Britain and the United States would have to be solved in the near future. In the crisis which might come, and in the consideration of grave international questions and in the maintenance of a doctrine which was sacred to this country and dear to its people, an able, well-equipped, and experienced Ambassador was needed, such as Thomas F. Bayard, and he should not now be embarrassed and his usefulness impaired by being censured and condemned.

Mr. Draper (Rep., Mass.,) said that he addressed the House only because his position on the matter could not be clearly defined by a yea and nay vote on the two resolutions presented by the committee. He was not alone in the House, he said, in believing that, while Mr. Bayard's remarks merited some attention by the House, the severity of the language of the first resolution was likely to defeat the object of the committee. The general resolution, declaring that such speeches should not be made by diplomatic and consular officers, was as far as the House should go, for, in matters of this kind, there should be action taken that reflects the views of the entire body rather than that which could receive only partisan support. Therefore, he would move at the proper time to separate the two resolutions, so that gentlemen who believe with him that a conservative course should be persued could express their views, which would not permit them to vote for both resolutions.

Mr. Cousins (Rep., Iowa,) in speaking for the resolutions, indulged in a spread-eagle oration in behalf of protection. He criticised the Administration in general, and President Cleveland in particular, and closed by demanding vigorous censure of the Ambassador.

He was followed by Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) in opposition to the resolutions. He said no good ground for the proposed action had been stated. It rested alone upon partisan prejudice and clamor. The real question before the House was, Should Ambassador Bayard be censured for certain sentiments contained in his accredited speeches?

Mr. Dinsmore reviewed the speeches in the light of the department regulations, and claimed that the latter had not been violated by their delivery. Further, he contended that it was not the province of the House to pass judgment on the case.

"The idea," he said, "of the House of Representatives setting itself up as the glass of fashion and the mold of form in diplomatic affairs."

No practical result could be secured by action of the House. The Ambassador was the creature of the President, and responsible alone to him, after confirmation by the Senate."

The resolutions will be the subject of consideration to-morrow, and a vote upon them will not be reached until the close of the session, and very possibly not until Friday.

The Speaker's list of applicants for recognition to speak on the subject already includes the names of Taft, (Rep., Ohio,) Newlands, (Pop. Nev.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) McCall and Barrett, (Rep., Mass.,) Wilson, (Rep., Ohio.,) Willis, (Rep., Del.,) (whose constituent Ambassador Bayard is) Fairchild, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mahan, (Rep., Penn.,) Tucker, (Dem., Va.,) Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) and Bailey, (Dem., Texas.)

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

**Reorganization and $100,000,000 Worth of Bonds Among the Provisions.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee, which has been engaged for several weeks in the preparation of a Nicaragua Canal bill, finished its labors to-day, and will report to the full committee next Friday. The bill agreed upon is substantially the Mahon bill, with certain amendments.

It provides for a reorganization of the Maritime Canal Company. It permits the company to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, of which $7,000,000 shall be held by the company to reimburse it for the moneys actually expended in Nicaragua for the franchise. The United States guarantees the principal and interest of the bonds, which latter shall be sold as needed to complete the waterway. The United States is protected in its liabilities by an issue of $100,000,000 of stock, which is to be the sole property of the Government and which is to be deposited in the United States Treasury at Washington.

Ten of the fifteen Directors, it is provided, shall represent the Government, the remaining five representing the company and the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The bill requires the company to call in and cancel all its outstanding obligations except the bonds issued to the two republics, which aggregate $4,000,000 and $2,000,000 each, and which, under the new bill, they will be permitted to retain. All the bonds will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, the net earnings of the canal to be placed in the sinking fund for their extinguishment from time to time. Additional security is given to the Government by a first mortgage on the canal. The work will be constructed under the supervision of the War Department.

The bill reserves the right to the Government to purchase at its pleasure the $7,000,000 of bonds held by the canal corporation.

A hearing will be given by the committee to ex-Senator Warner Miller of New-York next Friday.

### The New Copyright Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Another hearing was given to-day by the House Patents Committee on the bill providing for a Commissioner of Copyrights and a revision of the copyright law. There were present G. H. Putnam of New-York, representing the book publishers; Messrs. W. C. Freeman and A. G. Grennell of New-Bedford, Mass., representing the art publishers, and Messrs. Hamilton S. Gordon and J. P. Rechter of New-York, F. H. Gilson, Walter Bacon, D. L. White, and G. W. Furniss of Boston and C. R. Bayly of Washington, D. C., representing the music publishers.

### Congressional Doings.

—The House Banking and Currency Committee has ordered a favorable report on the Brosius bill, permitting the establishment of National banks in towns of 4,000 inhabitants or under, with a capital of $20,000.

—The House has confirmed the right of Harry Welles Rusk (Dem.) to his seat from the Third Maryland District. William S. Booze was contestant.

—Representative Scranton of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill establishing a military post at or near Scranton, Penn.

—The nomination of John H. Puck to be Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, Ohio, has been confirmed.

—J. V. Crawford has been nominated for Postmaster at Morristown, and L. H. Benedict at Ellenville.

### Lillian Russell Signs a Contract.

Lillian Russell yesterday signed a contract with her old managers, Canary & Lederer, under which they will become her directors on Sept. 15 next, and continue so for a term of years. They will organize a comic opera company to support her, and Miss Russell may appear in English grand opera as well.


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*Author of the Boston Cook Book.*


## SIX JURORS IN THE DEVERY CASE.

**One Says He Was Approached by a Stranger, Who Said He Was from District Attorney's Office.**

The effort to secure a jury to try Police Captain William S. Devery under the indictment for bribery and extortion was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Smyth.

The first talesman called was David Frankenberg, a dry goods merchant. The prosecution objected to him on the ground of general disqualification, but at the request of the defense he was allowed to remain within the inclosure until the question of challenging was decided. Later he was sworn in as a juror.

Benno Lash, a cigar dealer, at 318 East Sixty-ninth Street, was challenged by Mr. Fox of special counsel for the prosecution, but went into the box as a probationary juror, the prosecution reserving its right to peremptorily challenge him.

Henry L. Blyizan of 163 Allen Street, who had been accepted conditionally as a juror, made a statement, in which he said he had been approached by a man who said he was from the District Attorney's office, and asked about the case. He gave the man no information, but told him some of his statements were falsehoods.

Col. E. C. James said the defense had sent no messengers to talesmen.

Justice Smyth announced, with severity, that any one approaching a juror would be punished. He said he would inquire into Blyizan's statement.

Blyizan was finally sworn in as the third juror. D. G. Rollins, special counsel for the prosecution, indignantly denied that the man was sent to Blyizan from the District Attorney's office.

William C. Koch, a grocer, at 185 Third Avenue, was accepted as the fourth juror.

Otto Heuer, a grocer, at 690 Second Avenue, was accepted as the fifth juror, and Jonas Rosenthal, a furrier, at Great Jones Street, as the sixth.

The search for jurors will be continued to-day. Police Commissioner Parker was in court for a short time yesterday.

## GEORGIA CAYVAN'S COMING TOUR

**Will Begin in October Under Management of Charles Burnham.**

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., March 18.—Georgia Cayvan, formerly leading woman of the New-York Lyceum Company, but who is now preparing to make her début as a star, is resting quietly in this Southern seashore resort, looking over plays and making her plans for next season.

Charles Burnham, the manager for Theodore Moss of the Star Theatre in New-York for so many years, and before that of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, came down here last Saturday to see Miss Cayvan. When he left on his retuen to New-York on Monday Miss Cayvan stated that she had engaged him to manage her coming tour, and to take full charge of her affairs as an actress.

Miss Cayvan expects to open her season in October at one of two Broadway theatres in New-York which have been offered her, and after the season there to make visits to all the large cities of the country, going as far, possibly, as San Francisco.

Charles Burnham, when seen yesterday regarding his management of Georgia Cayvan, admitted that he had accepted the trust, and said he proposed to devote himself entirely to Miss Cayvan's interests.

## AMERICAN WANTS IN BERLIN.

**Consul General de Kay's Plea for a Permanent Exhibition Place.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In a report to the State Department on the Mess Palast, or bi-yearly commercial fair of Berlin, Mr. Charles de Kay, United States Consul at Berlin, says:

> I would respectfully call attention to the fact that the Mess Palast is something like the plan I had the honor to suggest last year for the better exhibition of American goods and food products in Berlin—namely, a permanent exhibition place. I would like to repeat that good judges consider such a plan not only feasible but necessary for the proper furtherance of American exports, and stand ready to meet with advice and encouragement any movement on the part of American manufacturers, exporters, or capitalists looking toward such a scheme. Unfortunately, the efforts that have been made in this direction hitherto have proceeded from persons who knew little of German needs, and did not possess the confidence of German commercial men. If done at all, it must be done on a large scale by well-known firms, and a fixed schedule of charges must be laid down, so that the American exporter shall know exactly what he risks when sending goods over for exhibition.
>
> Mr. de Kay is very earnest in his advocacy of this plan.

## SCHOOL ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

**Catholics Win in South Amboy and Republicans in East Orange.**

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., March 18.—The election of three members of the Board of Education was held last night. The fight between the Catholics and Protestants was the hottest ever known here. It was 11 o'clock before the last vote was polled, and it was nearly 1 o'clock before the result was known.

The Catholics were successful

ORANGE, N. J., March 18.—Last night's school meeting in East Orange was largely attended and exciting. President George B. Hurlburt was re-elected, as was also the Secretary, the Rev. John Crowell, and George R. House.

The other Commissioners elected were Charles I. Webster and W. D. Robinson. Julian C. Gregory and John E. Knapp, the defeated candidates, are Democrats.

### Claims Against the Ericsson.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 18.—The torpedo boat Ericsson was not launched from the marine railway to-day as expected, a claim for $35,000 having been made against her by United States Marshal Morris, representing the Government. The claim, it is understood, is for the amount paid by the Government, and the attachment is made in order to protect the rights of the Government. Claims for damages, wages, material, and suits in admiralty are already pending, so the Ericsson's stay here is likely to be longer than was anticipated.


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## ESCAPED MANY DANGERS

### W. W. HOWARD RETURNS FROM HIS PERILOUS MISSION.

**He Went to Distribute a Relief Fund for the Suffering Armenians—A Price Was Set on His Head, and He Was Warned It Would Not Be Safe for Him to Enter Turkey—Compelled to Abandon the Attempt.**

William Willard Howard, who made an effort to enter Armenia to superintend the distribution of a relief fund raised through the instrumentality of The Christian Herald, arrived in New-York yesterday on the steamship Teutonic.

Mr. Howard's former visit, after the Sassoun outrages, as a newspaper correspondent, familiarized him with the country, and, it was thought, made him particularly available for the work. Before his arrival on the second visit, however, news of the reports published by him had reached Turkey, and a price was set on his head. Efforts to communicate with him to warn him of the danger and recalling him did not at first reach him, and reports here were that he had been killed.

Not so bad a fate had overtaken him, but he had an experience of varied adventure attempting to enter the territory being devastated by the Kurds.

"I don't know," said he at the Astor House last night, "what has taken place here since I left. I have heard from no one—not even my family—with the exception of two cable messages that reached me at Urumia, on the border between Persia and Turkey, and about seventy-five miles from Van, in Armenia. The first advised me not to attempt to proceed further, and the second, from Dr. Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald, was mandatory, and it came two days before I was to start for Van, under the escort of a Turkish official. No, I cannot give you his name. It would cost him his head."

Mr. Howard left here Sept. 28, and passed through London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, and Odessa, then by steamer to Batoum, and to Tiflis by rail. There he fitted out for the cold weather, and traveled by rail to Akstafa, where he took a four-horse phaeton over the Russian post road to Djulfa, doing 250 miles in two days, changing horses about every fifteen miles. He crossed the River Arras into Persia, where the people, he said, live about as they did in the time of Abraham. Taking a post horse, he rode to Tabriz, about eighty miles, in twenty-eight hours, and there provided himself with suitable horses for himself, his servant, and a dragoman. They covered 100 miles, to Salmus, near the Turkish border.

Mr. Howard explained that he took this route as presenting the fewest obstacles to the effecting of his purpose. The Kurds, however, were then devastating the country over the border, and it was impossible to find guards.

"The Hamidieh cavalry," he said "are an irregular soldiery of the Sultan, and they are devils let loose, and let loose under orders of the Sultan to commit these outrages. Wherever there was a Christian village there was destruction, outrage, robbery, and murder."

It was Nov. 4 when with his Nestorian servant and Persian dragoman, Mr. Howard started out resolved in the absence of guards to go alone. The first experience was at the village of Nazarabad, where they were met by the whole village; many of the villagers were armed with modern weapons, including Martini rifles. Among them were two men evidently not of the village, richly dressed, spangled with silver, and heavily armed. The party and the baggage were subjected to rigid scrutiny, and before long the dragoman informed Mr. Howard that the persons of rich raiment were planning for the disposition of their party and the division of their properties. First they were directed by a wrong road to reach their destination, then a sum of money was demanded for safe guidance, and eventually they were practically made prisoners for the night.

Mr. Howard assumed a bold manner and told them that he was going to see the Governor of Koturd, and warned them of the consequences if his party was harmed. They got away next morning, with nothing worse than the loss of a bridle, but escaped an ambush laid for them by taking the road from whence they came instead of proceeding. He learned that one of the two leaders was a bandit named Hassan, the other a brother of Ali Khan, one of the worst bandits of Persia.

While riding back to Salmas Mr. Howard was thrown by the stumbling of his horse and was laid up for ten days.

Another attempt was made to reach Koture through Death Valley. More bandits were met, but he had succeeded in getting two guards, and their party was now sufficiently strong to pass unmolested. An offer of £500 was made the Governor for a military guard at Koture, but the Governor would not agree to it.

It was Janus early in November, and between then and the middle of December Mr. Howard said 350 villages had been destroyed in Armenia by the Kurds. Koture, though over the border in Persia, was twice attacked. While not an eye-witness to the massacres Mr. Howard saw many of the refugees and rode back 100 miles to Djulfa, where he sent press dispatches.

Then he decided to make his next attempt to reach Van at Urumia. On his way he was fired on from ambush, and, dismounting, returned the fire. His position being exposed, however, and being unable to dislodge his antagonists, he took to his horse. Bullets whistled about him, and the earth which some of them plowed up was spattered in his face.

Application was made for guards to the Shah, through American Minister McDonald at Teheran; to the Crown Prince, to Shairk Sahdik of Kurdistan, one of the principal Moslems of Turkey; to Tamarkhan, a petty King, and to various chiefs, but all to no purpose.

"It was about then," said Mr. Howard, "that I discovered a price had been set for my head, and suddenly I had various offers, but they came from persons whom I suspected were willing to get the reward. Finally, however, I made the arrangement I referred to with a Kurd who was an official of the Turkish Government. With the arrival of the cable message I also received many letters from missionaries begging me not to come into Turkey, as it could only precipitate further massacres. The British Consul at Van also wrote to the British Consul General at Tabriz that it would be unwise for me to proceed."

In conclusion Mr. Howard said: "There are 2,000,000 Armenians in Turkey. They must either leave Turkey, with the aid of funds from here, or they will be exterminated. That is the Sultan's purpose, and the blackest spot in the round world is the heart of the Sultan of Turkey."

### AID FOR ARMENIAN SUFFERERS.

**A Fund of $10,000 Sent to Constantinople—Women Organize.**

The National Armenian Relief Committee received from the International Committee yesterday the following dispatch:

> All our available funds exhausted. Thirteen distributing centres calling for help. People perishing. What shall we answer?

Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that $10,000 was at once cabled to Constantinople in response to this appeal. "Relief funds," he said, "should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co. of 59 Wall Street. Every dollar goes to the starving survivors of the massacres. Thousands of them will perish unless foreign aid is continued until the new crops."

At a meeting held at the home of Mrs. John Noble Stearns of 10 West Fifty-eighth Street Tuesday afternoon, the New-York Woman's Auxiliary of the Armenian Relief Association was formed. A number of prominent women were present and listened with interest to addresses made by Herant Misrol Kiretchjian and Varlan Dillojori, survivors of the Sassoun massacre. The importance of immediate measures on the part of the women of America for the relief of the women and children of Armenia was urged by the speakers. Mr. Kiretchjian reported considerable progress in the formation of organizations among women throughout the country in behalf of Armenia.

The most remarkable part of the address was the information that almost 100 women have already sent checks for $100 each, in response to the appeal sent out by the Armenian Relief Association for 1,000 women to contribute $100 each for the immediate relief of the starving Christian people in the cities and villages of Armenia.

The following women have become patronesses of the fund: Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Mrs. John Noble Stearns, Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. James Talcott, Miss Georgiana Kendall, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and Miss M. Smedley.

The officers of the New-York Woman's Auxiliary are: President—Mrs. John Noble Stearns; Secretary—Mrs. William Webster Ellsworth of the Nevada, Boulevard and Seventieth Street; Treasurer—Mrs. George Wood of 105 East Eighteenth Street.

The fee for membership in the auxiliary is $1. Money may be sent to the Treasurer.

The Armenian Relief Association, of which Charles H. Stout of the National Bank of the Republic is treasurer, cabled $8,000 yesterday; $5,000 was sent a few days ago.


# IVORY SOAP

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Wash bright colored articles, such as silk neckties, in a luke warm suds of Ivory Soap; rinse in warm water, squeeze gently, and dry without exposing to the sun; press with a warm iron.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.


### N. G. JOHNSON'S PRIZE.

**Won the Weekly Contest of the Knickerbocker Bowlers.**

The members of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club met yesterday afternoon at the Tennis and Bowling Building, on West Forty-first Street. The attendance was quite large, and some good scores were made by the bowlers. Three members made records high enough to entitle them to compete for the Knickerbocker Challenge Cup. Theodore P. Cooper's score was 216, Dr. Potter's 202, and N. G. Johnson's 207. These were the three highest scores made during the afternoon.

Two prizes were bowled for by the members, the contest being a handicap. N. G. Johnson won the first prize, silver fruit scissors, with a score of 183. The handicap was 10 pins, but he won without this allowance. The second prize, a handsome azalea in a fancy basket, was won by Walter G. Elliott with a score of 173. Mr. Keech was third with 157, and Mrs. Keech next with 135. Mr. Keech was scratch, and Mrs. Keech was allowed 25.

Consolation prizes in the shape of bonbonnieres and fancy baskets were given to all who scored more than 115.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Fred Sheldon, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Miss Mabel Watson, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Schroeder, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, the Misses Clarke, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, the Misses Sands, Miss Julia Pierson, Admiral Gherardi, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keech, Miss Force, Mrs. G. L. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, Russell Landale, Theodore P. Cooper, G. W. Smith, Miss Helen Pendexter, Mrs. George G. Williams, Mrs. H. Clarke, Miss Edith Clarke, Miss Wilson, N. G. Johnson, Miss Gibert, Matthew Astor Wilkes, and Walter Rutherfurd.

### SWIMMING FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

**Interesting Contests at the New Manhattan Athletic Club.**

The short-distance swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were held in the tank of the New Manhattan Athletic Club last night in the presence of a large number of enthusiastic admirers of the sport. The events carded were the 100-yard and 300-yard championships and 200-yard handicap.

The tank is 100 feet in length, and as this was the initial holding of the championships indoors, new figures were looked for in the various events. Delegations were noticed from the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia and the New-York Athletic Club, who helped to enliven matters by their "rooting."

First to show were the 100-yard men, and while the heats were keenly contested, the final was a race which will live long in the memory of the spectators, as it brought together G. J. Whittaker, Chicago Athletic Association; George F. Baker, Duquesne Country and Athletic Club, and Normandie Murray, New-York Athletic Club, who fought out stroke by stroke over the entire course one of the best races ever seen in this country. Whittaker obtained the decision by three inches, in 1:12 2-5; Baker was second, and Murray third. Whittaker's time in his heat, 1:12, supplants the best previous still-water record of 1:15 1-5, made in this tank.

The 200-yard handicap was the next event carded, and it was productive of some exciting finishes, the handicapping being admirable. The heats narrowed the starters in the final to Fred Wenck, New-York Athletic Club, who won comfortably from the twenty-second mark, with Harry Kollock, National Swimming Association, (15 seconds,) second, and Edwin A. Goldstein, Columbia College, (20 seconds,) in third place.

What promised to be the event of the night was the 300-yard championship, but, after considerable weeding, the event showed four starters, three of whom, Percy F. Dickey, New-York Athletic Club; Alexander Meffert, New Manhattan Athletic Club, and Thomas Carey, Pastime Athletic Club, qualified for competition in the final, with Dickey the winner by a dozen yards from Meffert, who beat Carey away off.

The summary is as follows:

100-Yard Championship.—First Heat—Won by Normandie Murray, New-York A. C.; W. H. Kugler, National Swimming Association, second. Time—1:15 3-5. Second Heat—Won by George E. Baker, Duquesne Country and Athletic Club; Thomas Carey, Pastime A. C., second. Time—1:16; Third Heat—Won by G. J. Whittaker, Chicago A. A.; F. F. Dickey, New-York A. C., second. Time—1:12. Final Heat—Won by G. J. Whittaker, Chicago A. A.; George F. Baker, Duquesne Country and Athletic Club, second; Normandie Murray, New-York A. C., third. Time—1:12 3-5.

200-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Edwin A. Goldstein, Columbia College, (20 seconds;) Alexander Meffert, New Manhattan A. C., (5 seconds,) second; William B. Kugler

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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AMERICAN—The Colleen Bawn—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Hamlet—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Musical Art Society Concert 8:30.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Lecture on the Glories of India—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—A Doll's House—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cruiskeen Lawn—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Wang—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Der Grosse Komet—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition; Concerts—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Poster Exhibition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Patience—8:00.
PALMER'S—Henry IV.—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.
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### Sale of the Dumas Treasures.

From The London Daily News.

The sale of Alexandre Dumas's household effects goes on, but that of the pictures is over. His widow and his daughters have bought in many works of art. The proceeds up to Tuesday evening were 384,800f. An item was 25,000f., fetched by the unbound edition on Japanese paper of "La Femme de Clémenceau," illustrated in water colors by Meissonier, Heilbuth, Beaumont, Leloir, Boulanger and Vibert. The art furniture sold fairly well. A round Savonnerie carpet, serving as a table cover, went at 2,200f. The table at which he worked and the Tassaert paintings that hung before it were bought in by the widow. He liked to fix his eyes on these paintings when ideas and language did not flow freely.

### YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1895. | Times. 1896. | Times. 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 31 | 31 | 30 |
| 6 A. M. | 31 | 28 | 28 |
| 9 A. M. | 34 | 32 | 31 |
| 12 M. | 38 | 40 | 39 |
| 4 P. M. | 42 | 38 | 39 |
| 6 P. M. | 41 | 36 | 37 |
| 9 P. M. | 39 | 35 | 37 |
| 12 P. M. | 36 | 36 | 37 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday ..... 34.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday ..... 32.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year ..... 36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years ..... 37.00

### PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain or Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## McKINLEY HELPED BY THE EASTERN BOSSES.

While it is true that the candidacy of McKINLEY has been promoted by intrigue and by the use in the South and elsewhere of money obtained from the protected manufacturers, it is also true that the movement in favor of the nomination of this man has been very perceptibly stimulated by the notorious conspiracy of the Republican bosses in the East. If McKINLEY shall be nominated at St. Louis—and it seems very probable now that he will be—Republicans who have been striving to bring about the selection of a man of higher intellectual and moral grade will see, we think, that they should hold the bosses responsible in large measure for his success in the convention.

The political agents and friends of McKINLEY have during the last two or three months used the schemes of these bosses skillfully and to the advantage of their candidate with the rank and file of the party, especially in the West, and to some extent in the East. Some months ago, immediately after the memorable conference of PLATT, QUAY, and several other Republican bosses in this city, the Western newspaper organs of McKINLEY began to invite attention to what they called the manifest purpose of these men to force the nomination of their candidate, whoever he might be, by means of machine dictation and without regard for the wishes of the Republican masses. "You see," they said, "these men—PLATT, believing that he has the votes of the great State of New-York in his pocket; QUAY, controlling the votes of Pennsylvania, and two or three others who can direct the action of a certain number of delegates—already conspiring to defeat the will of the majority and to prevent the nomination of McKINLEY, who is the choice of the plain people. These bosses must be put down."

This was before PLATT, QUAY, and their associates had brought out the "favorite sons." It was then suspected that they intended to exert their influence for REED. They did not attempt to conceal the fact that they were opposed to McKINLEY. When, a little later, the Platt influence was exercised to commit the votes of New-York to the support of Gov. MORTON, and QUAY made himself the candidate of the Pennsylvania machine, the shrewd agents of McKINLEY pointed to this as additional proof that the Eastern bosses had undertaken to control the convention. Local candidates had thus been selected, it was said, simply in order that the solid State delegations might be held securely for the use of the bosses at the proper time. The candidacy of Gov. MORTON was treated with respect, so far as the Governor himself was concerned, although it was asserted that it was PLATT's purpose only to make use of his name for a time, but that of QUAY excited ridicule and served to establish the theory which McKINLEY's friends had advanced. When certain other "favorite sons" appeared in Western States—Mr. MANDERSON and Mr. DAVIS, for example—McKINLEY's agents at once asserted that they were simply the tools of the Eastern bosses who were conspiring against McKINLEY, "the choice of the masses and the plain people," and it is quite clear now that this assertion, whether well founded or not, has deprived certain local candidates in the West of support which they may fairly have expected to enjoy, and that their loss has been McKINLEY's gain.

The pretensions and projects of the Eastern bosses have at last caused a revolt in New-York and Pennsylvania, and this revolt is naturally in the interest of McKINLEY. So far as New-York is concerned, it has been effective thus far only in the western end of the State. In Pennsylvania, however, it has appeared not only in the Pittsburg region, but also in the heart of the Commonwealth. In both States, probably, it will successfully defy any attempt to enforce the unit rule.

It is plain enough that, owing to the impudence of PLATT, QUAY, and a few other Republicans of their kind, the movement for McKINLEY has been stimulated. As the fruit of a protest and revolt against boss rule, the Ohio man has gained support to which he is not fairly entitled. He is not a representative of "the plain people" and "the masses," but the trusted agent of protected manufacturers who desire to buy legislation beneficial to themselves at the expense of "the plain people." The Eastern bosses have played into his hands and enabled the managers of his canvass to mislead a considerable number of the rank and file as to his real character and aims. A party that will not put down bosses must pay a heavy price occasionally for its tolerance of them.

## DOES THE MAYOR KNOW HIS MIND?

A variety of statements appear regarding Mayor STRONG's attitude toward the Raines bill. The clearest inference that can be drawn from his quoted remarks is that he is "opposed to the bill," but "will not oppose it." This seems to signify that he knows that it is against the interests of the city, but he will not raise his voice or his finger to prevent the consummation of a wrong upon those whose official trust he holds.

The excuse given is that it is a "party measure," and the Mayor's opposition would be "of no use." Nothing makes it a party measure except the will of PLATT. The best Republicans in the Legislature voted against it. Would MORTON cease to be a Republican if he should veto it? Does Mayor STRONG admit at last that PLATT is the party, and it is "of no use" to say a word against what he commands?

We seem to be at the mercy of an unscrupulous boss in matters affecting our well-being in this city, because there is a Presidential campaign at hand, our Governor wants to be a candidate, and even anti-Platt Republicans have no minds or consciences that they dare call their own. The Mayor has forgotten who elected him and what he was elected for, and we shall know hereafter what to expect of a party candidate for Mayor on a non-partisan platform.

The city finds a voice in Controller FITCH, who speaks out what the people think and feel regardless of party, but he is a Democrat, a believer in home rule and general honesty, and therefore will not count in this crisis.

## EVADING THE CONSTITUTION.

Those who are working in earnest for the reform of municipal government are agreed upon the necessity of divorcing that government so far as practicable from partisan politics. They succeeded in inducing the convention which revised the State Constitution to prepare the way for that result by separating municipal from general elections and classifying the cities so that they might be dealt with by general legislation. The intent was to have uniform charters for cities of the same class, or at least to restrict special legislation so far as practicable, but the only real check put upon the Legislature, so far as the passage of special acts is concerned, was the requirement that special city bills should be submitted to the local authorities for approval and should not become laws without that approval unless repassed.

Since the revision of the Constitution we have had two sessions of a Republican Legislature. Not only has it done nothing to carry out the purpose of the provisions in regard to municipal government, but it has done and proposed many things in evasion of its clear intent. The worst form of its iniquity is embodied in special bills creating bipartisan Police Boards, and putting their appointment in cities that have Democratic Mayors into the hands of the Common Councils. One such bill has already been passed relating to the City of Albany, and yesterday it was repassed in the Assembly, in spite of Mayor THACHER's objections. Similar bills are said to be contemplated affecting Syracuse and Rochester, and one has been lately introduced perpetrating the outrage upon Utica.

Utica is a third-class city, and a bill is pending, with no apparent hope of passage, framed by a commission appointed last year, which provides by a general act for the government of third-class cities. This provides for a single Police Commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor in each case. There is every reason why third-class cities should be governed under a general law affecting all alike, and that it should provide for single heads for Police Departments, to be appointed by the Mayor and responsible to him, does not admit of doubt in the mind of any one who really desires reform in municipal government.

But the commission which was appointed last year to prepare a general act for the government of second-class cities adopted the vicious principle which has been embodied in the Albany bill, and which is also contained in the Utica bill. The language of the two special bills is taken substantially from the general bill relating to second-class cities. It provides for four Police Commissioners, "not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party on State issues." There are several other special bills of the same kind pending which relate to smaller cities than Utica. In all these measures it is declared that two of the Police Commissioners shall be selected and designated by the members of the Common Council "who are of the same political faith and opinion on State and National issues as the political party which polled the highest number of votes for State officers at the last preceding general election," and the other two by those who are of the same political faith, &c., as the party which polled the next highest number of votes.

Not only does this take from the responsible head of the City Government a power that properly belongs to him and ought to be exercised by him and place it in a body which ought by no means to have it, but it puts the objectionable plan of bi-partisan control in the worst possible form, because there is no check of direct opposition upon the choice of partisans. The Republicans in a Common Council would have by law the absolute choice of two Commissioners and the Democrats would choose the other two. Neither party could exercise any check upon the other, and no non-partisan or third-party man would have any voice at all in the selection of Police Commissioners, even though a majority of a Common Council should consist of such men.

But the chief iniquity of the plan is that it is intended to compel, by an actual statutory requirement, the retention of party politics in city government, in spite of separate elections. Members of the Common Council of the city would be divided between those belonging to one political party and those belonging to the other "on State issues," and only as such could they exercise this function of "selecting and designating" bipartisan Boards of Police. They would have to be nominated and elected as party politicians, and no independent or non-partisan could have any part in the important power vested in the Councils.

This is a direct attack upon the essential principle of municipal reform, and a flagrant evasion of the Constitutional provisions that relate to city government, besides being the meanest form of partisan meddling in the affairs of the cities to which it is applied. We ought to have a Governor who would sternly put his veto upon all such schemes, but unfortunately we have no assurance of that.

## RAINES AND RETALIATION.

Regarded as a project of law, the bill introduced into the Assembly yesterday by Mr. KEMPNER is, of course, entitled to no consideration. If there were enough members in the Assembly of the same mind with Mr. KEMPNER to give his bill the slightest chance of success, the Raines bill, at which it is aimed, would not have been passed. As a repartee, however, the bill is very effective. It proposes to apportion the revenue now received from the taxes upon gifts, legacies, and collateral inheritances upon the same basis upon which the liquor tax is proposed by the Raines bill to be distributed. Logically, the proposition is quite sound, or would be if the Raines bill were sound. There is no reason why one tax should be used differently from the other, while the application of the Raines rule to Mr. KEMPNER's objects of taxation would be to increase the revenues of the cities, correspondingly to diminish the revenues of the State, and to leave a deficit to be made up by general taxation.

But if Mr. KEMPNER's scheme of retaliation be only a repartee, it does not follow that some effective method of retaliation may not be devised and put in practice. The feeling that the cities of the State have by the Raines bill been oppressed and plundered is very strong and very extensive, and it is growing. All the Mayors who appeared before the Governor testified to it. It is not to be supposed that it will remain idle if this outrage is consummated. If the brewers of this State, to take one very obvious instance, should resolve to buy all of their barley elsewhere, the consequences in some parts of the State would be very serious. But there are other and much more important industries in which what was called in England "preferential dealing" would have consequences far more serious and might be carried on without danger of breaking the law. In any case, it is not to be expected that the inhabitants of the cities of this State will submit without showing some effectual resentment to what they unanimously regard as an outrage.

## THE SENATE AND CUBA.

The Senate will in the course of the next few days have an opportunity to regain somewhat of its departed reputation for common sense and dignity. It is a rare chance to secure what is sorely needed. We wish we were at all sure that it would be seized, but the odds are against it. The occasion will arise when the conference report on the Cuban belligerency resolutions comes up for action. It will be remembered that there was just enough difference between the resolutions passed by the House and those passed by the Senate to require a conference. The conferrees have reported in favor of the substance of the House resolutions. Neither they nor those of the Senate were proper. Both assumed to do what ought to have been left to the President, or what at least should not have been undertaken until the President had been asked to communicate the information necessary as a basis for intelligent action.

If the two houses felt themselves bound to try to take the matter out of the hands of the President, where in the first instance it clearly belongs, there is a well-defined procedure that should be followed. The President should be asked for information; the two houses should then, if they felt called upon to do so, embody their policy in a joint resolution which would have the force of law, and then, if the President returned that resolution without his approval, giving the reasons for so doing, the two houses should again consider the matter. If, after this procedure, they determined to pass the resolution over the veto, it would have all the authority that the Constitution gives it. It is not easy to see in what way, even after this deliberate and orderly course, a recognition of belligerency could be made completely effective. It would be a wholly novel thing in the political history of the country, and there is no precedent by which to estimate its exact effect. But it is clear that no action by the two houses of Congress that is not reached in this way can be of any legal value whatever.

What has happened is that each house, in great haste, with no adequate information at its disposal, with no effort to get such information, has passed a "concurrent" resolution, and the conference committee has patched up from these two something that, even if it be accepted by the two houses, cannot amount to anything. There is only one explanation of such conduct. Neither house really wished to do anything. Each desired simply to make an empty declaration of its views, largely for the effect it was supposed that this would have on popular opinion. Since the conference committee's report has come back to the Senate that body has been treated to some very plain speech by two of its most experienced members, Messrs. HALE and HOAR. They have exposed very thoroughly the rashness and folly, to call it by no harsher name, of the conduct of the Senate. There has undoubtedly been some change of opinion among the Senators, and a certain number who voted for the resolutions have become doubtful as to the wisdom of passing them.

When the conference report is voted upon we shall see how many Senators there are who are ready to wipe out the previous record on this question, and save the Senate from the discredit of deliberately making itself ridiculous. We hardly think that the action of the Senate, if it should adopt the resolutions, would have any serious practical results. By this time the Governments of the Old World have come to understand not only the want of authority in Congress to shape the policy of the Government in such matters, but the motives of the members of the two houses in pretending to do so. So long as the Executive maintained an attitude of cool judgment and shaped its course according to the real interests and obligations of the Nation, there would be little danger of misunderstanding. Nevertheless it is extremely desirable that the Senate shall withdraw from its discreditable position, or if the Senators be not prepared wholly to do that, that the whole affair shall be allowed to rest where it is. It would have been well if the Senate committee had decided to permit the resolutions to "go the way to dusty death" in their pigeonholes, but as it has determined to make a report, we hope that the Senate will have the sense to vote it down.

## EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

There seemed to be a lack of frankness in the disclosures made in the House of Commons when the first notice was given of the proposed Egyptian expedition to Dongola. It seems to be necessary for a Government, before undertaking so important a movement, to set forth in detail both what the evidence is on which it proposes to act and what specifically it proposes to do. Neither of these requirements was fulfilled. Mr. CURZON was very chary of his information, and Mr. BALFOUR explicitly declined to say how far the plans of the Government extended, upon the ground that the public interests would thereby be endangered.

It was this reticence, perhaps, more than anything else, that induced the remonstrance of M. BERTHELOT, in which there is no dispute whatever that the French Legislature and the French people will sustain him. It is true that the British occupation of Egypt, which is rather in the nature of a receivership for the benefit of creditors than of a protectorate, is a chronic grievance with the French, who are angry, not only whenever any proposition is made which seems to look to enlarging it or making it more permanent, but whenever anything occurs to call attention to its existence. They have not always shown a sweet reasonableness in this matter. The more reason why British politicians should manage French susceptibilities with care, and if there is really no purpose on their part to secure an enlargement or a continuance of their powers, should tell fully and frankly just what they mean to do and just why they mean to do it.

This was not done when the subject came up in the House of Commons, and it cannot be said to have been done even yet. It seems to have been thought desirable to afford some additional information on the necessity of the expedition, and that was doubtless the purpose of Mr. CURZON's supplementary remarks on Tuesday. It is in a general way true that the defeat of the Italians in Abyssinia will leave the Mahdists of the Soudan free to operate against Egyptian possessions, and there is some evidence that they have begun to avail themselves of this freedom. But upon the whole Mr. CURZON's statement, at least according to the telegraphic abstract, does not seem to have been very cogent.

In truth, it appears that British statesmen do not particularly care to reassure France. If that is the case, it can be only because they are sure of their Parliamentary majority at home and because they have made satisfactory arrangements abroad. Following upon the Czar's bestowal of a decoration upon MENELEK for the killing of Italians, it seems plain that Great Britain has in fact, if not formally, joined the Triple Alliance. Doubtless that is an additional guarantee of peace in Europe, but it may bode rather ill, not only for French enterprises, but for "natives" and "niggers" of various kinds in other parts of the world. The course which has reasonably elicited from France protests has as reasonably evoked Italian approval. The vote of thanks to the British Parliament passed in the Italian Parliament is plausibly explained in a Roman journal by the remark that "for the first time the British Government proclaims to Europe her alliance with Italy."

## WOMEN AT OXFORD.

Mr. STRACHAN DAVIDSON, we take it, is a Scotchman. He has certainly, and highly developed, the Caledonian strictness in logical argument from his premises and the assurance of his race in assuming premises that enable him to reach the conclusions he wishes. He has been the leader of the successful opposition to the movement for giving the degree of B. A. to women by Oxford University. In brief, this is his reasoning: The studies for which the degree is given are such as women dislike and such as are not good for them. If they are allowed to seek the degree, they will have to follow these studies or else they will get them changed. In the first case they will be wronged. In the second case the men will be wronged. And 215 of those having votes out of 355 agreed with Mr. DAVIDSON. The women are still safe from the mischief they were trying to inflict upon themselves, and the men are safe from the further mischief which the women might have inflicted in the effort to escape their own.

The assumptions on which this action was based are, mainly, two. First, that the women are not fitted to judge for themselves whether they wish to follow the studies required for the degree and whether these studies would help or hurt them. Second, that if they were displeased with the studies and tried to get them changed, the men could not, whatever their own interest and advantage might be, successfully resist the change. It is only necessary to state the assumptions to show how unwarranted they are and how feeble is the superstructure erected upon them. It is difficult to resist the impression that the rejection of the application of the women was in reality not dependent on any such reasoning, but was inspired by prejudice. It is one of the tributes which the average man pays to the general standard of right conduct that he is always impelled to profess generous and enlightened motives for acts that are essentially selfish and stupid. Slavery, up to the middle of the nineteenth century, in the greatest free Republic the world has known, was steadily advocated by sincere, pious, and educated men as a means of saving the souls of the enslaved. That, on a great scale, is much the kind of thing the Oxford graduates have on a small scale just been doing. We are inclined to think that sooner or later the women will get their degrees as surely as the slaves got their freedom.

OSMAN DIGNA was celebrated, away back in 1884, as the man who had been killed by the English seventeen or eighteen times, and who still continued daily to "advance on Suakim" with unabated energy and loud cries. There were no clipping agencies in those remote days, else he could have made the finest collection of obituaries of himself that anybody ever possessed. It is probably for the purpose of taking advantage of this latest method of satisfying the thirst for fame that the old fellow has again bared his brown bosom to the British bullet, whose fatal precision he has so often illustrated, and is once more advancing on the town whose graveyard has always been his favorite spot in which to deposit his own mortal remains. With Italians as well as his old foes to shoot at him, he ought to excite even more obituaries than he did before. OSMAN DIGNA began his life in Suakim, and has always died there. His friends say he is a man of settled habits, and expect him to date all his future last words from that place. Before developing his specialty, he made money in the slave trade. Then MOHAMED AHMI, the Mahdi, chose him for military commander, and it is the opinion in both Great Britain and the Soudan that he made a rather able one. He has shaggy eyebrows, three black wives, and two eyes of the same color. There is a suspicion that he is a European of the Richard Burton type, only more so.

A correspondent whose name is almost as difficult to decipher as his question is to answer has written to THE TIMES, asking whether a person born and brought up in this city is "a real New-Yorker." If one were obliged to reply on the instant, of course he would say that such a person had the best of rights to this proud title, but a little reflection will convince almost anybody that such is by no means the case. Just as extremely few Indians are Americans, in the modern and therefore true sense of the word, so the native of Manhattan Island is rarely, as a matter of fact, and never, by reason of his birth, a representative of the class whose peculiarities are implied by the phrase, "a real New-Yorker." He often loves the city and would pine away if removed from it, but the feeling is exactly like that which many villagers have for their birthplaces, and, instead of being cosmopolitan, or even metropolitan, is intensely provincial, a mere unreasoning, catlike affection for a locality. Of this sentiment the real New-Yorker has not a trace. He may have been born on Cape Cod or in Russian Poland, he may have been here a month or fifty years, he may never have reached the city at all, but still, if he illustrates the type, he is one of us. And who shall exactly describe that type, instantly recognizable and yet made up of characteristics so mysterious that to define them would drive a dictionary-maker to his wit's end?

That photographs of people sometimes bear not more than a trace of resemblance to the sitter is a fact, noticed long ago, but for which no very adequate explanation has ever been given. It usually causes grief or joy according to whether the sitter has or has not features whose exact reproduction is conducive to his or her serenity of mind. Sometimes, however, it has other effects. A curious outcome of this mystical peculiarity of the silver salts is reported from England. A murder was recently committed in one of the northern counties, and the police, suspecting a man of whom they had several photographs, sent copies of them, with a rather obscurely worded circular, all over the country. A few days later they received from London, where six of the portraits had been received, this telegram: "Have arrested five of the wanted men. Hope to catch the sixth before night." It turned out afterward that none of these men looked at all like the man who did the killing, while each of them was fairly well depicted by one or another of his photographs.

### The Speaker's Lamented Magnitude.

From The Washington Times.

Mail pours in on Speaker Reed these days and it is of the most varied character. Very unique things some of his letters contain.

For instance, the other day he received a letter containing a check for $1, "to pay," as the writer put it, "for his time and trouble in reading the communication." Of the disposition of the check it is needless to say anything.

Another admirer wrote to him the other day in this strain:

"You are the greatest man in the United States, and will be the next President. You have a big brain and you are a man of lamented magnitude."

No one enjoyed this more than Mr. Reed himself.

### Declines to Return to the Bench.

From The Boston Post.

Ex-Judge Jeremiah Smith of the New-Hampshire Supreme Court, who is now lecturer on corporations and torts in the Law Faculty at Harvard University, has been invited to the vacant Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire and has declined. The reason given is that he does not care to re-enter the active work of the Judgeship. He retired and accepted his present position for reasons of health and desires to remain at the university.

## BRITISH VENEZUELA BLUE BOOK.

### The Evidence of Great Britain in Its Contest for Territory Arranged in a Very Clear Way.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The British Blue Book on Venezuela has made a favorable impression on the members of the High Commission and others who are studying it in Washington, because of the fair appearance it has of presenting the British evidence in such shape that it may be easily verified by reference to the documents quoted and given in full in the 400 solid pages of appendix where the Spanish archives, both translations and original texts, are spread out and referred to in the margins to their sources in Spain, the bundle, shelf, and alcove of libraries being given in many cases.

The pivotal documents on which the main points of the British contention hinge are invariably given in their original language; accompanied by close translations, and while Prof. Pollock's preliminary argument, which has been so widely quoted, makes very sweeping claims, the evidence in support of it is presented entirely on its merits.

As an instance of the care with which even minor points are treated, Document No. 23 may be cited, which is the "Royal Cedula ratifying and approving the agreement made by the missionaries of the Orinoco in 1734," which Señor Calcano urged before Lord Derby in 1876 to support the Venezuelan contention. This document is not only shown in the original, with an almost literal translation, but in a footnote special attention is directed to certain words printed in italics in a Venezuelan work (Spanish) published by order of Gen. Guzman Blanco in 1874, which, on Page 285, quoted the following alleged citation from the cedula:

To the Capuchins is assigned the territory comprised between the seacoast which extends from the grand mouth of the Orinoco to the colony of Essequibo to Angostura of the Orinoco, from east to west.

The Blue Book demonstrates that the correct quotation is as follows:

There remaining to the Rev. Fathers Capuchins, for the purpose of developing their missions, the territory and district from the same Angostura downward to the grand mouth of the said Orinoco, where they will distribute whatever missions may come to them.

It thus appears that the words "the seacoast which extends from the grand mouth of the Orinoco to the colony of Essequibo to," were interpolated by the Venezuelan agent without warrant, to support the claim to jurisdiction along the coast from the Orinoco to the Essequibo.

The second appendix covers 290 pages, and discloses the correspondence bearing on the subject between the home Government and the colony of British Guiana and Venezuela from 1790 to 1893.

Appendix III. is a portfolio containing fac similes in color of all the essential maps in the case.

The counsel of Venezuela submitted to the Venezuelan Commission this morning a printed brief, presenting a bit of new and apparently conclusive evidence in support of Venezuela's claim. It refers to the map and description of Guiana contained in a two-volume large folio geography prepared by Thomas Myers, Professor in the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich in 1822. The Essequibo is shown as the dividing line between British and Spanish Guiana. Numerous citations are set forth in the brief to show that England at that time recognized the limits now claimed by Venezuela.

## "THE HUNCHBACK" AT PALMER'S.

### Julia Marlowe Taber as Julia and Robert Taber as Master Walter.

Sheridan Knowles has not often been made so interesting, in these later years, as the charmingly simple and sincere acting of Julia Marlowe made him at Palmer's Theatre last night. The mind of any confirmed playgoer of mature years is well stocked with memories of "The Hunchback." It used to be always with us; and for the veteran it is not likely that the old play will ever seem a living thing again. But this actress, if she fails to revive its vigor, at least saves the relic from seeming flat and dull for an hour or two. As Julia she is really girlish in the earlier scenes, as many of the Julias of remembrance were not, and never gushing, as many of them were. Her proud speech about the fine things she will do when she is married to Clifford is rendered discreetly, with the moderation of nature if not the essence of it—which is not in the text. She does not bring down the house with "Helen, I hate you," but uses those words, simply and naturally, to denote the state of Julia's feelings. None of the many familiar phrases is distorted into a catch-penny device to obtain applause. If she scarcely produces the effect of strong emotion in the scene with my lord's secretary, she treats it deftly and intelligently and adapts its elements well to her own personality and artistic method. In the great scene with Master Walter, in the last act, she easily rises to the situation. The portrayal has gained greatly in dignity, simplicity, and force, in late years.

Mr. Taber's Master Walter has some of the qualities of a modern antique—a study of an old and long-familiar subject from a new point of view. It is not a large or powerful piece of acting, and sometimes, in the earlier scenes, the passions of this queer old gentleman seem to be all on the surface. His vocal resource is ample. The rebuke of Clifford is loud enough for a "palmy days" actor. In the denouement Mr. Taber finally strikes the note of pathos. Mr. Coleman is a conventional Clifford, Mr. Owen a droll Fathom, and Miss Eugenia Woodward a sprightly Helen.

The performance at Palmer's last night was all careful and well-ordered, and pictorially satisfying. To-night the first part of "King Henry IV." will be acted for the first time in many years, with Mrs. Taber as Prince Hal, Mr. Taber as Hotspur, and Mr. Owen as Falstaff.

## ENTERTAINED AT CARNEGIE HALL.

### Friends and Members of the League of the Montefiore Home Dance.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home entertained many of its friends last night at Carnegie Hall. There was an entertainment, consisting of musical selections and recitations, after which there was dancing.

Among those present were Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the league; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Ettinger, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gans, the Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil, Henry Hess, Miss Amelia Simon, Miss Gertrude E. Cohn, Miss Amy Hoffman, Miss Siesel, Miss Helen Steinam, Miss Millie E. Lasser, Miss Bertha Simon, Miss Ray Morse, Miss Frances Meyers, Miss Gertrude Liebeskind, Mitchell L. Erlanger, Isidor Lichtenauer, Mortimer Heyman, Louis Steinam, Moses Oppenheimer, Emanuel Heilner, Ludwig Perten, Julian G. Barnard, Gustave E. Dreyfus, Charles Harris, Miss Helen Heilbrun, Miss Rebecca Fox, M. Friedlander, Miss V. Miller, M. Fisher, A. Fischer, and H. Hirsh.

### "Tannhauser" at the Academy.

"Tannhäuser" was given at the Academy of Music last night for the second time. The cast differed from that of the first performance in the substitution of Wilhelm Grüning for Max Alvary as Tannhäuser and of Conrad Behrens for Emil Fischer as the Landgrave. The Tannhäuser was a great improvement, but the same cannot be said of the Landgrave. The Elizabeth was again Fräulein Ternina, who sang the music beautifully, as she did at the first performance. The merits of the performance were, however, rather those of the ensemble than of individuals. Mr. Damrosch conducted with spirit, if not always with judgment. The audience was not large.

### Illiteracy in Great Britain.

From The London Daily News.

The illiteracy of the Irish voter comes out very strongly in the return just issued for the last election. Taking the figures roughly, we find that the number of illiterates among the voters was as follows in the various constituencies:

| | |
|---|---|
| English counties | 1 in 90 |
| English boroughs | 1 in 150 |
| Welsh counties | 1 in 80 |
| Welsh boroughs | 1 in 70 |
| Scotch counties | 1 in 90 |
| Scotch burghs | 1 in 150 |
| Ireland | 1 in 5 |

### A Difference of Races.

From The Spectator.

The Italians are not taking their misfortune quite well. Defeat makes southern multitudes hot instead of cold, and the populace, instead of discussing calmly the best way to repair disaster, as the Americans did after Bull Run and we did after Isandlana, are raging against the Government and its African policy.

# MACEO'S DEFEAT DISPUTED

**SPAIN SAYS REBELS WERE DISLODGED BY THE TROOPS.**

**Unofficial Information Is that the Troops of the Government Were Unable to Drive Away the Insurgents from Their Position near Candelaria and Retired with Considerable Loss—San Antonio de las Vegas Almost Destroyed.**

MADRID, March 18.—A special dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says the fight near Candelaria, in the western province, was the most severe that has taken place for some time.

The insurgents, 4,000 strong, made a dashing attack upon the Spanish artillery, completely surrounding them, and maintaining their position until their lines were broken by volleys of grapeshot.

They were eventually dislodged at the point of the bayonet. The rebels, who were commanded by Maceo, suffered severe losses. The Government troops lost eleven killed and sixty-two wounded. Spanish troops are pursuing the rebels.

HAVANA, March 18.—News has been received here of an important battle, which was fought on Monday in the vicinity of Candelaria, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The Government troops were unable to drive the insurgents back, and retired from their position with considerable loss.

The Spanish forces were commanded by Gen. Linares and Cols. Inclan and Hernandez, and the rebels by Maceo and Bandera. The fight was begun on a line parallel with the roadway. The Spanish forces deployed, the Tarifa battalion, a section of the Victoria Cavalry, and a detachment of artillery forming the vanguard and opening fire upon the enemy.

The rebels returned this fire, and at the same time made an attack upon the rear guard of the Spaniards, completely encircling their column. Having entirely surrounded the Government troops, the insurgents advanced upon the artillerymen with machetes. The latter made a vigorous resistance, using their muskets and grenades with such effect as to check for a time the enemy's advance, but, with reinforcements, a second charge was made by the insurgents, and a hand-to-hand engagement ensued.

The battle terminated with a bayonet charge. After a hot fight, lasting two hours, the Spaniards were defeated, losing many killed and wounded. It was the intention of the enemy to prevent Col. Inclan from proceeding to Candelaria.

The official report of the fight says the insurgents suffered a tremendous loss. The Spaniards lost two Captains and five privates killed, and one Lieutenant, four Sergeants, and fifty-four soldiers wounded. Gen. Linares arrived at Candelaria an hour after the conclusion of the engagement, when he reported his share in the battle. Heliographic communication was interrupted yesterday.

The rebels have burned all but fifteen houses in San Antonio de las Vegas, in the Province of Havana.

## FIRE ON THE STEAMER FINANCE.

**Bulkheads and a Quantity of Stores, Blocks, and Sails Destroyed.**

COLON, March 18.—The steamer Finance, Capt. Daly, from New-York March 10, reports that at midnight March 12, during a hurricane, fire was discovered in the ship's port storeroom forward. The fire burned until 6 o'clock in the morning and destroyed the bulkheads and a large quantity of stores, blocks, and sails.

At 2 o'clock in the morning the fires in the engine room were put out by the water which flowed in through the manholes, but they were rekindled at 4 o'clock. The powder which was on board the ship was thrown overboard and the lifeboats were launched. The officers and crew behaved with great coolness and bravery. No lives were lost.

The passengers of the Finance were Dr. Villalba, Alfrado Paz, René Dumarest, E. C. Du Bois, G. J. Michebacher, Mrs. Nina Rosel and two children, Mrs. Nina Von Farrell and two children, Oscar Roensch, José Lizarralde, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, William Schauffler, Ernest Richez, A. C. Haynes, Jr.; George Hayward, Charles Ringle, John Seckos, Richard Chase, P. Federlinick, John Veylricie, F. Grego, Nick Urevick, Albert Stuart, Mrs. Mary Bird and four children, and E. A. Greif.

## MATTEO IZMIRLIAN WILL RESIGN.

**Porte Rewards Officials Who Permitted Massacres.**

LONDON, March 18.—The Morning Post to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople to a news agency here saying that the affairs of the Armenian Patriarchate are fast approaching a crisis.

It is generally believed, the dispatch says, that Matteo Izmirlian, the Patriarch, has become wearied and disgusted and will ultimately resign.

Nobody has yet been punished for the massacres and pillaging which were committed last year, but, on the contrary, many officials who were in power at the time have been promoted and decorated, while Essad Bey, whose efforts to stop the massacre at Trebizond in October last have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Porte by the foreign Embassies, has been arrested secretly and brought to Constantinople.

## ANTI-MONARCHISM OF ITALIANS.

**Socialists Object to a Message of Salutation to England.**

ROME, March 18.—In the course of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies today of the statement made to the chamber by Premier Rudini yesterday, Signor Terri, Socialist, made an allusion to the Crown in connection with the late Government's African policy, whereupon the President called him to order.

Terri retorted by shouting that the Socialists are all anti-monarchists, which elicited cheers from the Socialists and cries of dissent from the other groups. The tumult was so great as to prevent the continuation of Terri's speech. Ex-Premier Crispi was present.

A proposal to send a message of salutation to England was loudly applauded by the chamber, despite the protests of Signor Imbriani and other Socialists.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS ON PARADE.

**Flowers on the Graves at Friedrichshain of Revolutionists.**

BERLIN, March 18.—Thousands of Socialists went to the cemetery at Friedrichshain to-day to place flowers on the graves of the men who were killed in the rioting which occurred in the revolution of 1848. Eighty Socialist unions took part in the demonstration and placed wreaths on the graves.

An Anarchist wreath, tied with a black ribbon, was conspicuously carried in the procession. The police seized the wreath of the Commercial Transport employes, which bore a revolutionary inscription. Two hundred police guarded the Boehmisch brewery, and the reserves were in readiness in the event of disturbances. The weather was fine throughout the day.

## MASCAGNI'S OPERA "ZANETTO."

**A Qualified Success at the Teatro della Scala in Milan.**

MILAN, March 18.—The first performance of Mascagni's new opera, "Zanetto," was given at the Teatro della Scala this evening.

The production was a qualified success. The music is exquisite, but the piece is considered too slight.

**Christians Revengeful at Beyroot.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—It is reported that disturbances have occurred in Beyroot, where, it is said, 15,000 Christians pasaded the streets and warned the Moslems to defend themselves. The Sultan has telegraphed to the Vali instructing him to preserve order.

**Ambassador Bayard's Health Restored**

LONDON, March 18.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, has recovered his health after a few days at Eastbourne, and resumed his duties at the Embassy to-day.

**Seven New Warships for Japan.**

LONDON, March 18.—To-morrow The Times will publish a Singapore dispatch saying the Japanese naval programme includes the building of seven warships.

**Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.**

—Marks to distinguish foreign and Colonial from domestic meats and cheese are exacted in the provisions of a bill introduced in the House of Commons by F. B. Milday, Liberal-Unionist, member for the Totnes Division of Devonshire. Scotch members opposed, English and Irish agricultural members approved, the bill, which was read a second time, by a vote of 239 to 82.

—Lieut. Col. Ludlow, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy at London, has returned from a tour of inspection of the Suez, Corinth, Baltic-North Sea, Holland, and other canals, made by instruction of the United States Government. He has had a conversation of an hour and a half with Kaiser Wilhelm and describes him as impressively well informed.

—Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured the Richstag that the Government had no thought of increasing the navy beyond the requirements of peace.

—Capt. Gen. Weyler's action in Cuba is hindered, a dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial of Madrid says, by the discussions in Congress on Cuban belligerency.

—Queen Victoria has conferred upon Emperor Francis Joseph the title of Colonel in Chief of the First Dragoon Guards.

—Joseph Chamberlain is the candidate for Lord Rector selected by the Unionist members of the Glasgow University.

## MONTE RELIEF SOCIETY'S CIRCUS.

**Amateurs Perform Feats of Skill and Agility.**

An invitation reception and entertainment was given last night at the Lexington Opera House by the Monté Relief Society, which was attended by many members and friends of that organization. It was a pleasant affair, gotten up by some of the younger members of the society. The stage was converted into a circus ring, where a performance was given by this clever band of amateurs.

The performance began with the arrival of the circus at Bloomville, and the people of the country town rushing in crowds to the ticket wagon, with all the humorous incidents usually accompanying such a scene. Then there was a grand entrance of male and female equestrians. There was a strong man, who performed marvelous feats, a trick baby elephant, some funny monkeys, a woman in tarleton skirts proving her skill as a rider, a dancing bear, and a tight-rope walker.

The principals were: "Tom" S. Dare, who was the ringmaster, and Messrs. B. S. Cowen, B. Epstein, H. Philips, J. M. Heimerdinger, J. Friedman, J. Koerpel, H. Abrahams, J. Jacobs, A. J. Smyth, E. M. Heimerdinger, Frederick Bottstein, and E. M. Philips.

After the stage performance the assemblage enjoyed a dance, which was continued until long after midnight.

**Jury Disagrees as to Levy's Sanity.**

The jury which was to determine the mental condition of Daniel Levy, who for fifteen years loved Mrs. Harriet Lehman, retired in Part IX. of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and after two hours' deliberation announced it could not agree. Justice Bischoff sent back word that the jurors must remain out until 11 o'clock, when, if they failed to agree, they would be discharged. At the hour named they announced that they had not come to an agreement, and were accordingly discharged. On the first ballot the jury stood eight for Levy and four against him. Five more ballots were taken with the same result.

## *TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.*

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—The "curfew" ordinance, which is being advocated before City Councils throughout the United States under the auspices of the Boys and Girls' National Home and Employment Association, was passed by the City Council here last night by a unanimous vote. The same ordinance has been adopted by Lincoln and South Omaha. It provides that children less than fifteen years old, unless accompanied by a guardian, shall be at home after 8 P. M. during the Winter and 9 P. M. during the Summer months.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., March 18.—Joseph Brown, fifty-seven years old, a rich market gardener of Moonachie, started to clean an old musket this afternoon as a preparation for a pigeon shoot. He placed the butt of the gun on the floor and tried to force the hammer back. He succeeded, but it did not catch, and when he removed his foot the hammer came down with full force and the musket was discharged. The charge struck Mr. Brown in the mouth and blew his head off. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 18.—The stage on the Ridenaur line, between Cripple Creek and Gillet, was overturned yesterday, as the result of a runaway, in descending Tenderfoot Hill. Among the injured are C. D. Pierce of J. D. P. Best & Co., Denver, probably fatally injured, and the driver, Alfred Conner; the proprietor, J. A. Ridenaur of Cripple Creek; Judge D. H. Rutledge of Creede, and Daniel McDonald of Victor.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 18.—Saul Davis Selig, a peddler, forty years old, drove under the lowered gates of the Ridge Avenue crossing of the Allentown Terminal Railroad this morning and was struck by a Jersey Central passenger train. He and his horse were killed. His son Reuben, ten years old, had his skull crushed and will die. Another son, Morris, eight years old, was cut about the head, but will recover.

BUTTE, Mon., March 18.—Policeman Frederick Harlin was shot and killed last night while attempting to quell a row in a cabin occupied by Rodda Judge and Edward Edwards, alias Campbell. Judge's body was found under the sidewalk with a bullet through the head. Edwards is missing. It is believed that Judge killed Harlin and then committed suicide.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—Ex-Judge Jeremiah Smith of the New-Hampshire Supreme Court, who is lecturer on corporations and torts in the law Faculty at Harvard, has declined an offer of the vacant Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18.—The Goodale bill imposing an excise tax of one-half of one per cent. of their gross earnings on gas, natural gas, electric light, and power, street railway, and pipe line companies, passed the Senate to-day and is now a law.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—By a vote of 117 to 89 the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day decided in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment admitting women as lay delegates to the General Conference.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 18.—Keepers Brown and Swan of the Farnhurst Insane Asylum were to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment each for causing, by violence, the death of Leon Pissa, an inmate, in October.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., March 18.—Burglars wrecked the Post Office safe last night, the explosion breaking the glass in the window and badly injuring the building. The thieves secured $300 worth of stamps and $45 in money.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18.—John A. Kight, cashier of the Fifth Avenue Savings Bank, which recently failed, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling $80,000 of bank funds.

## *YESTERDAY'S FIRES.*

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—12:45 A. M.—120 Broadway; Equitable Building; loss, $1,000.

—4:30 A. M.—56 East Tenth Street; J. Kraste, engraver; damage, $350.

—5:20 A. M.—89 Avenue D; stable of Henry H. Mitchel; damage, $300.

—6:20 A. M.—40 Gold Street; Hawley Box and Lumber Company; damage, $150.

—7:10 A. M.—105 Mulberry Street; Jacob Cohen's factory; loss, $150.

—7:45 A. M.—338 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mary Kelly, tenement; loss, $100.

—9:45 A. M.—118 West Fifty-sixth Street; Edward Lowe, flat; damage, $1,000.

—10:00 A. M.—Dwelling of A. Mirerlynski, Thirteenth Street, near Bronx Terrace, Westchester; loss, $700.

—12:45 P. M.—178 Henry Street; tenement; damage, $5.

—2:35 P. M.—31 Canal Street; Abraham Halperlm, tenement; damage, $100.

—3:20 P. M.—1,403 Third Avenue; L. Littmar, signs; damage, $50.

—6:30 P. M.—68 Beekman Street; Lucas & Co., engravers, and others; loss, $25,000.

—7:05 P. M.—190 Waverley Place; Frederick Green, tenement; damage trifling.

## *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—A fire at Drake's Branch, on the Southern Railway, sixty miles south of here, last night, destroyed every store and warehouse in the village. The Post Office Building was burned, with all the mail, bags, &c. The loss is $80,000; insurance, $3,000.

NEW-HOPE, Penn., March 18.—Fire to-day destroyed Cook & John's extensive hardware and stove store. The loss is $25,000; fully insured.

## *LATIST ARRIVALS.*

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, from Bremen March 10, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 11 P. M.

SS Camatense, (Br.,) McKenzie, Manaos March 3, via Barbados 12th, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Philadelphia, Delano, Puerto Cabello March 7, via La Guayra 11th, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

# COLLAZO SAFELY LANDED

**ARMS AND AMMUNITION FURNISHED TO THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.**

**The Most Important Expedition Yet Sent from This Country Evades the Vigilance of the Spanish Cruisers—Garcia, with More than Sixty Men, Succeeds in Boarding the Bermuda—The Horsa's Men Released from Custody.**

KEY WEST, Fla., March 18.—The steamer Three Friends of Jacksonville, in command of Capt. Napoleon B. Broward, arrived here at noon to-day, having succeeded in landing in Cuba Gen. Enrique Collazo, Major Charles Hernandez, and Duke Estrada, besides fifty-four men taken off the schooner Ardell, from Tampa, and the entire cargo of arms and ammunition of the schooner Mallory, from Cedar Key.

It was by long odds the most important expedition that has set out from this country, and the Cubans here, when they learned that the Three Friends had safely fulfilled her mission, shouted "Viva la Cuba!" until they were hoarse. They declared that it would change the character of the whole war, as the unarmed men would now be armed, and those without ammunition would be supplied; that Maceo, who had before been wary and cautious, been before.

The cargo of arms landed by the Three Friends and Mallory was as follows: 750,000 rounds of cartridges, 1,200 rifles, 2,100 machetes, 400 revolvers, besides stores, reloading tools, &c.

The Three Friends met the Mallory at Alligator Key. The Ardell had just finished transfering the men to her. While they were rendezvoused there behind the pines in a deep coral-walled creek, three big Spanish men-of-war steamed slowly by, but they did not discover that there was anything suspicious-looking inshore, although with a glass men could be seen in their look-outs scanning the horizon, as well as searching the shore.

No vessels being in sight, about noon Sunday the Three Friends took in tow the Mallory and steamed southward under a good head of steam. The Three Friends is a powerful tug, and by Monday night was close enough to the Cuban shore to hear the breakers. Several ships to the west were seen, one of which was evidently a Spanish man-of-war, for she had a searchlight at her bows and was sweeping the waves with it, but the Three Friends was a long way off and had no light, and so was out of the neighborhood of the Spaniard.

By the aid of a naphtha launch and two big surf boats, which had been taken out of Jacksonville, the Three Friends at 10 o'clock landed the men and ammunition from her hold and from that of the Mallory. It took four and a half hours to complete the job. There were hundreds of men on shore to assist, and they did it silently, appreciating the peril of the undertaking.

The Cubans on shore recognized Gen. Collazo immediately. He is a veteran of Cuban wars and is one whom Spain fears. In fact, it is known that during his sojourn in Florida he has been shadowed by detectives, who have been instructed to spare no expense to keep Collazo from reaching Cuba. When it was whispered that Collazo was really among them, the Cubans seemed not to believe their ears, but came forward and looked, and seeing that there was really no mistake, threw up their arms and wept.

## GEN. GARCIA ON THE BERMUDA.

**With Sixty Other Cubans, He Was Put Aboard Yesterday.**

SOMERS POINT, N. J., March 18.—After three failures, Gen. Calixto Garcia is at last upon his way to Cuba to fight against the Spaniards.

With sixty-two of his countrymen, he was put aboard the steamship Bermuda off here this morning by a little passenger steamer from Atlantic City. The entire scheme was cleverly worked out, and the agents of the Spanish Government are said to have been badly taken in.

It is now known that the members of the expedition left Philadelphia in a rather open manner Sunday night in a tug. To all intents and purposes, it was proclaimed from the housetops that their destination was the Delaware Breakwater, and that it was from off there that a steamer would be boarded for Cuba.

It is presumed that the Spanish officials had the tug followed when it left Philadelphia. The Cubans went upon this presumption, at least, and during a fog Monday afternoon their tug doubled and returned up the Delaware Bay and river to Camden, arriving there Monday evening.

The party at once boarded a special train, which landed them at Tuckahoe. The Cubans boarded the steamboat Atlantic City, which was lying waiting for them. The Atlantic City is used for Summer traffic at the seashore resort of that name. It has been out of commission for several months.

The Atlantic City took out papers of inspection from the Custom House Monday for the purpose, as supposed by the customs officials, of putting her in temporary commission, as it was known some parties had been negotiating to purchase her.

The Atlantic City left Tuckahoe at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and steamed to Ocean City, where she lay all night.

While the Atlantic City was at Tuckahoe and Ocean City, none of the Cubans were visible on deck, but this morning, when the whistle of the Bermuda attracted people along the coast, the concealed men came on deck and gave a cheer after cheer, as the Atlantic City steamed out to meet the arms-laden steamer.

Beyond the three-mile limit the transfer of the Cubans to the Bermuda took place, and the steamer then proceeded on her way.

The Custom House officials were caught napping, and could do nothing to hinder the transfer of the men. They at once, however, communicated with the authorities at Washington.

R. H. Ingersoll, Secretary of the company which owns the Atlantic City, says the steamer was only put in commission for the purpose of giving her a trial trip for the benefit of her intending purchasers.

## RESPITE FOR HORSA'S OFFICERS.

**Justice Shiras Grants a Writ of Error—Men Out on Bail.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Justice Shiras, shortly before noon to-day, granted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Capt. Wiborg and Mates Petersen and Johansen of the filibuster Horsa, who were yesterday sentenced in Philadelphia. The writ commands that the men shall be admitted to bail before Judge Butler of the trial court. Bail has already been arranged for the men, it is understood here.

This action of the court relieves these men from their penitentiary sentence until the Supreme Court has passed upon that question, and it is thought the decision in this case will also settle the question as to what is and what is not a violation of the neutrality laws. A motion will probably be made on the part of the Government to advance the case to a speedy hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 18.—Capt. Wiborg and Mates Petersen and Johansen of the Horsa were released this afternoon on $3,000 bail each.

## MARY SULLIVAN INQUEST CONCLUDED.

**The Jury Failed to Learn Who Murdered the Paterson Girl.**

PATERSON, N. J., March 18.—The Sullivan inquest was completed to-night. No new facts were brought out. The jury rendered a verdict that Miss Sullivan came to her death from a fractured skull, the result of a blow struck by a person unknown to the jury.

J. J. Devine, the butcher, who passed along Park Avenue with a gray ulster on, about the time of the murder, testified that he was probably the man seen by Olaf Peterson.

Mrs. Frank Grubo testified that she was visiting at the home of her sister on Park Avenue, near where the body was found. She said at 9:30 she heard an iron substance fall on the sidewalk. She looked out, but could see nothing. It is supposed the noise heard by Mrs. Grubo was caused by the coupling pin.

## ALBERT CHEVALIER ARRIVES.

**The Singer of Costermonger Songs Will Appear at Koster & Bial's Next Week.**

Albert Chevalier, the singer of the joys and sorrows, the loves and hates of the costermonger and the costermonger's "gal," arrived in this port yesterday on the Teutonic. He will begin an engagement of four weeks at Koster & Bial's music hall next Monday night.

Chevalier, who is half French by extraction, is short and broad-shouldered, with a dull, heavy face, big jaws, close-cropped hair, and rather cold blue eyes. He is clean shaven. All the expression of his face lies in the eyes. He is pleasant, genial, good natured, but very determined, and the impression that remains after half an hour's conversation with him is that he is a good-natured, straightforward fellow, with a pretty keen eye to the main chance.

"How I first came to sing coster songs? Yes; I'll tell you," he said, last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I was playing in one of Pinero's plays at the Court Theatre, London, and was living about three miles from the centre of the city. Going home one night after the performance, I saw a coster girl and her bloke spooning. He tried to kiss her, and they had a regular fight over it. This sort of courtship rather attracted me and I wrote a song on it.

"I went home and wrote that song on their courtship, getting into it all the sentiment I could. I used to sing it, and others I wrote later, between the acts and behind the scenes at the theatre. One night the manager of the Tivoli syndicate heard me and asked me if I would go into the music hall business. That's how it came about."

Chevalier was quietly dressed in the prevailing London fashion. His manners are polished. He said in the course of further conversation:

"The Cockney seems to me the typical English humor. The man is a survival of the picturesque and possesses many traits of the Romany and Spanish gypsy. Put him in breeches and cocked hat and you have a Dick Turpin or a Jonathan Wild. He belongs to the square-cut period.

"The trousers are Mexican and the big buttons are Spanish. The girls wear an apron with all changes of costume, a big fringe on their foreheads, and earrings that are usually family heirlooms. The girls, until they marry, are generally hawkers or flower sellers.

"I have always been afraid before to come abroad. The type is not known here. It is too local. I was even afraid to go into Scotland or into the English provinces."

Chevalier played all the parts of J. E. Dodson with the Kendals. He has had good offers from D'Oyly Carte and John Hollinshead. To this country he brings about fifty songs—French, Cockney, and topical. He was once a schoolmaster, and his father, who was French, destined him for the priesthood. He is thirty-five years old. On his arrival at the Normandie, telegrams of welcome were found from Sir Henry Irving and John Hare.

"My first song," he said, "will be 'The Future Mrs. 'Awkins.' It seems to be the best-known of all my efforts."

## MAYHEW AND WAYNE INDICTED.

**New Evidence Against One of the Accussed in the Powell Murder Case.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 18.—Arthur Mayhew and John Wayne, the two negroes who have been locked up here on a charge of murdering Stephen Powell in Hempstead on March 7, were indicted by the Queens County Grand Jury to-day for murder in the first degree. More than a dozen witnesses were subpoenaed in Hempstead yesterday and their testimony to-day resulted in the indictment.

The indictment was due largely to new evidence which developed as a result of the arrest by Constable Gildersleeve of Fred Tolliver of Roslyn. Tolliver declares that on the Sunday morning after the murder he was in Allen's Hotel at Mineola when Mayhew entered and engaged a rig to go to Roslyn. Gildersleeve entered the saloon with a warrant for the negro's arrest. Before he served the warrant Mayhew, desiring to create the impression that he lived in the neighborhood, told Lewis Tolliver, brother of Fred, to run over to Mrs. Mayhew and get some money. Gildersleeve served the warrant and started to take Mayhew away. Lewis Tolliver ran after the wagon, however, and said he wanted Mayhew to get out and speak to him. Mayhew did so, and while the Constable's gaze was averted, slipped a roll of bills into Lewis Tolliver's hand, telling him to give it to Mayhew's wife.

According to the story he told his brother, Fred, Lewis Tolliver gave the money to Mayhew's wife, who placed it inside the waist of her dress. Lewis Tolliver has also been placed under arrest in view of this testimony. Mayhew's wife is now in Roslyn.

Coroner Combes began an inquest at Hempstead to-night to determine how and by whom Stephen Powell was killed. The witnesses examined were James McGuire, Lincoln Hines, Mary Hicky, L. A. Myers, John Treadwell, and Mary Mayhew, wife of one of the negroes accused of the murder. No new information was obtained, and an adjournment was taken until to-night.

**Received by Gen. Batcheller.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Gen. George S. Batcheller, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Minister to Portugal, entertained the Republican members of the House at a reception this evening from 9 to 12 o'clock at his attractive home on Vermont Avenue. It was a strictly school gathering, and the Representatives enjoyed the occasion without any sense of employment to advance the interests of any candidate for the Presidency.

**National Guard Commissions.**

ALBANY, March 18.—Commissions have been issued by the Commander in Chief to Edward T. Donnelly, as Second Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment; Irving K. Taylor, as Captain, Sixty-ninth Regiment; James Lynch, as Second Lieutenant, Ninth Regiment; Frank E. Sweet, as First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment, and John A. Anderson, as Captain, Thirteenth Regiment.

## *AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.*

—HOLLAND—Viscount de Zabrey of Paris.

—NORMANDIE—Albert Chevalier of London.

—EVERETT—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

—WESTMINSTER—George Kennan of Washington.

—ALBEMARLE—Sir Arthur Hayter and Lady Hayter.

—CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Bruning of the German Embassy, Washington.

—WINDSOR—Col. Samuel W. Fordyce of St. Louis, and James Tillinghast of Buffalo.

—ASTOR—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio and William Willard Howard of Armenia.

—HOFFMAN—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson and Gen. Francis Fessenden of Maine.

—WALDORF—Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo and ex-Lieut. Gov. L. A. Waters of Pennsylvania.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo and John W. Stewart of Vermont.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia and Mrs. Melville W. Fuller of Washington.

## *AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.*

—RIGGS—John Courtney, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—Mrs. G. Hildreth, Miss Florence Hildreth, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—A. E. Turner, J. M. Leavitt, C. E. Kluge, A. F. Herring, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—Thomas H. Hubbard, A. J. Brown, David M. Brown, S. F. Edwards, New-York.

—PAGE'S—William R. Royce and John Wallace, New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—A. Woodruff, Sciedor W. Teschuen, A. R. Smith, C. C. Birchard, Capt. and Mrs. Somiel, New-York.

—RALEIGH—Walter Bowne, Jr., W. F. Geisse, Charles W. Shaw, G. W. Beach, R. C. Anderson, George W. Holmes, D. W. Pugh, Thomas Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hamilton, John E. Burke, E. J. Snow, and Clifton Wharton, Jr., New-York.

—SHOREHAM—William L. Vandervoort, John W. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Landon Humpfrey, Dr. John Frederick, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn, T. C. Hughes, A. M. Bangor, C. W. Sweet, C. E. Sweet, D. M. Bruce, Winslow Pierce, and L. Lawrence, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Walter Chinn, H. A. Moser, Miss Moser, A. G. Moser, Mrs. Ratcliff, C. E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Pond, Alfred T. Camocho, Mrs. W. Stotter, Miss Stotter, Frank Lock, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gordon, A. Comstock, and Mr. and Mrs. James S. Lee, New-York.

# PLATT MEN IN THE LEAD

**Continued from Page 1.**

to prevent the Brookfield men from returning and taking possession of the hall. At midnight they adjourned.

## THE EIGHTH FOR MORTON.

**Some Excitement Caused by Mr. Ronan, "the Bowery Depew."**

In the Republican Convention in the Eighth Congressional District, which was held in Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street, last night, Lucas R. Van Allen and Lispenard Stewart were elected as delegates, and Simon Gavin and John Moran as alternates. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was elected as a candidate for Elector.

James Murray Mitchell, lately a candidate for Congress, presided. The delegates were instructed to vote for Levi P. Morton for President.

By the arrangement of the lines of the district, the Republican politicians of the Second Assembly District and the residents of the lower Fifth Avenue section are combined in this district. There was a stormy controversy between the two elements last night, but the Second Assembly District delegates, residents of the Bowery, led by Ronan, the "Bowery Depew," were victorious. Clarence W. Bowen, the publisher, of East Tenth Street, led the opposition.

When the Ronan forces, by vociferous shouting, had demonstrated their strength, Mr. Bowen arose and said that the right of free speech had been abridged and outrages committed under the cloak and protection of decent Republicanism.

The trouble started over resolutions offered by Ronan extending to John Murray Mitchell the thanks of the convention in behalf of the Republicans of the Second Assembly District on "the fight he has made for the past fifteen months against Tammany Hall fraud and corruption."

A delegate from up town said Mr. Ronan was out of order. This brought a sharp retort from the latter.

Ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott moved to defer Ronan's resolutions until the conclusion of the meeting.

It was Mr. Ronan's objection to the recognition of the delegates from the Thirty-third Election District of the Fifth Assembly District that aroused Mr. Bowen.

## BITTER STRUGGLE IN THIRTEENTH.

**Messrs. Brookfield and McCook to Contest with Platt Men.**

Pandemonium reigned in Wendel's assembly rooms, 344 West Forty-fourth Street, last night and early this morning, where the Thirteenth Congressional District Convention met to choose delegates to St. Louis.

The nominees for the Platt faction were John Reisenweber and Alexander T. Mason, and those of the anti-Platt or Brookfield faction, William Brookfield and Anson G. McCook.

Thomas Humphries of the Fifteenth Assembly District called the meeting to order, and after a great deal of noise, the following nominations for temporary Chairman were made: Charles K. Lexow of the Twenty-second Assembly District, a brother of Clarence Lexow, and a Platt man, and Richard J. Lewis of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, the Brookfield representative. Thomas Eagan of the Twenty-second Assembly District raised the point that Mr. Lexow was not a regularly elected delegate, but he was overruled.

The voting was done by roll call, and the result gave a line on the standing of the two factions. Lewis was elected Chairman by 160 votes, against 144.

The convention next proceeded to elect a Secretary. The Brookfield people put up John T. Egan, whose name was received with cheers and hisses. The Chairman ended the hubbub by suggesting that two Secretaries be selected. The Platt people nominated Dr. J. Hassinger of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

The two Secretaries made their way to the platform, and Hassinger, by an adroit movement, secured the seat next to the Chairman and took possession of the roll. Instantly the Brookfield people were on their feet, while Egan became very angry. The majority and minority both claimed the right to have their Secretary call the roll. The Chairman again came to the rescue, and assumed the right to call the roll himself.

In going over the roll, calling for credentials, it was found that John J. Flynn was a delegate from both the Twelfth and Thirty-fourth Election Districts of the Thirteenth Assembly District. The Chairman decided that he could represent only one district, and could not appoint a proxy. Once more there was an uproar. An appeal was taken from the decision. On motion of Dr. Hassinger, the appeal was tabled, and the calling of the roll continued.

There was almost a riot at this point, caused by the attempted ejection of Major W. C. Poole, the colored janitor of the Assembly at Albany, and a delegate to the convention. Delegate Daniel Robertson wanted to have Poole ejected because he could not show a ticket.

A policeman took hold of the janitor, but he was nearly trampled by the mob of Platt men who surged to the end of the hall and rescued their delegate. The Chairman brought his gavel down with such force that it came apart and struck a venerable delegate, who threatened to throw it back.

A general row was almost precipitated shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. A man named Hoffinger and Mart McCue, both Platt men, had a quarrel over an amendment to a resolution, and came to blows. The friends of both rushed forward and soon more fighting was started.

The police in the hall, however, stepped in between the combatants and separated them. There were threats of more violence and some ugly language.

A test vote was taken at 1 o'clock on a proposition to appoint a committee of five to examine the credentials of delegates. This was offered by the Platt men, and after some confusion was carried by a vote of 176½ to 136½. A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken to allow the committee to take action.

At the end of the recess the Platt men claimed there were irregularities and bolted. They met in an adjoining room. They chose John Reisenweber and Alexander T. Mason. The Brookfield men elected William Brookfield and Anson G. McCook. It was 1:45 o'clock this morning when the conventions adjourned.

## TWO DELEGATIONS IN THE NINTH.

**T. F. Ruhle Leads a Bolt from the Murray Convention.**

The Republican Convention of the Ninth Congressional District met in Walhalla Hall, 48 Orchard Street, last night, and elected ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray and John J. Collins as delegates to the National Convention, and Christian Goetz and Abraham A. Joseph as alternates.

There was much trouble in the convention, and it resulted in Theodore F. Ruhle leading seventy-one men out of the hall and up several flights of stairs to one of and lodge rooms on the other side of the building. There they organized another convention and nominated Theodore F. Ruhle and Rudolph Maas as delegates, and William Greer and Israel Ellis as alternates.

Previous to the nominations Mr. Ellis made a speech favoring William McKinley as Presidential candidate. He also asked that the delegates declare for him at the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Ruhle also made an address, in which he said that Gov. Morton should be the first choice, with McKinley second. It was finally vociferously agreed that this should be the instruction given to the delegates, "if they are seated," as Mr. Ruhle said. He was Chairman of the bolting convention and Sigmund Siler was Secretary.

When the convention in Walhalla Hall was called to order by ex-Commissioner Murray, Otto A. Rosolsky was elected Chairman and Martin E. Cherry and Charles Dress Secretaries.

Three contests were reported, but they were soon settled, to the apparent general satisfaction, and Mr. Rosolsky, leaving the chair, proceeded to nominate ex-Commissioner Murray and John J. Collins. There was a hurricane of "I second the nomination," and Mr. Rosolsky at once moved that the nominations be closed.

Then came cries of "I second that!" "It's gag law!" "It's an outrage!" "Throw him out!" &c.

When there was a lull Theodore F. Ruhle said:

I protest against this gag rule. Let all who want fair play follow me. We'll get another hall.

Then he and his followers left and held their convention, as already related.

After they had gone things quieted down in Walhalla Hall, until Joseph Levenson, one of the leaders of the Fourth Assembly District, started in to make a speech. He climbed upon a chair and, in spite of catcalls and hisses, indorsed the nominations. He admitted that he and others of his district were "eating crow," but prophesied that they would survive any of the ill effects.

His speech was brought to a somewhat untimely end by the numerous suggestions that he should be "pulled down," "thrown out," "choked off," and then the roll was called to enable the delegates to record their votes for Murray and Collins. One hundred and thirty-eight delegates voted for Murray and 134 for Collins.

While the voting was going on, there was more trouble. It was caused by Mr. Levenson's objection to the names upon one of the credential papers. He shouted with no little success for fully five minutes against the combined howls of the other members of the convention, but he was finally pulled down into his seat and held there until he cooled off.

At last the roll call was concluded, the delegates declared elected, the alternates were nominated and elected, and the convention adjourned amid a wild hurrah.

The regulars declare that the bolters will have absolutely no standing before the St. Louis Convention, as only two, Theodore F. Ruhle and Samuel O. Lewis, were duly elected delegates to the Congressional Convention. But the bolters say they will make a big fight against what they call "the delegates of the gag convention."

One of the incidents of the evening was the appearance of Bernard O'Rourke and Henry Loewy, President and Secretary, respectively, of the John J. O'Brien Association, and the statement by Mr. Loewy that they had both entered the Platt Republican fold and were for Morton for President.

## INSTRUCTS FOR McKINLEY.

**Wisconsin Gives Her Delegates to the Ohio Candidate.**

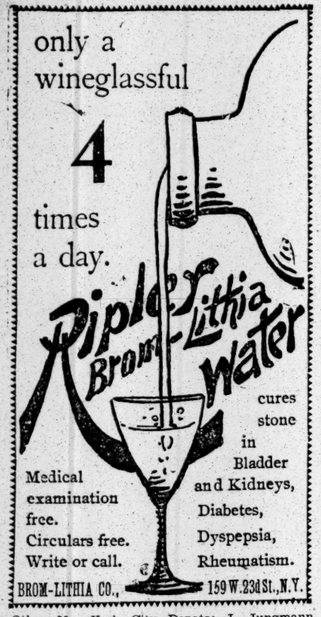
MILWAUKEE, March 18.—The Republicans of Wisconsin to-day went on record as favoring the nomination of McKinley for President.

The convention was a large one

only a wineglassful

4

times a day.



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# BEAR CHIEF'S CAMPAIGNS

## HIS CAPTURE BY SITTING BULL PORTRAYED ON A BUFFALO SKIN.

**Miniature Powder Mills Showing the Process of Making Explosives—Why the Women Like Moccasin Slippers—Sportsmen's Show in the Madison Square Garden So Successful that Exposition Cups Will Be Offered in Various Sports.**

More than ordinary interest was exhibited at the Sportsmen's Show last evening over the miniature powder mill plant of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, because of the receipt of the news of the explosion of a couple of mills of the company's at Rifton, near Kingston, in this State. In a glass-covered case in the booths occupied by this company, near the centre of the Garden, is a reproduction in miniature of the long string of mills at Wayne, N. J. The Rifton mills, where five men were blown to pieces yesterday morning, are made on the same general plan.

This series of toy powder mills is in active operation, doing nothing, it is true, yet still giving a very good idea of how the dangerous work is carried on in the series of widely separated mills. About the case there was a constant crowd of men and women, and such gentlemen as had read understandingly the accounts of the explosion pointed out to an always eagerly listening crowd the dryhouse, where all moisture is driven from the nearly finished powder, which comes to it and the corning mills, which, in the miniature plant, are the buildings numbered 11, 12, and 13. It is in the corning mill that the compressed powder, properly mixed when it reaches there in the shape of huge cakes, is broken up into the various sized kernels required by the trade. It was an object lesson that was thoroughly appreciated, and the display will attract even more attention to-day, when the morning papers will have carried to all the news of the tragedy near Kingston.

But this morbid gratification had at the representation of the powder mill was not the only feature that compelled interest. In the Maine cabin there was a constant crowd of fishermen and hunters, who never tired of hearing of the possibilities in the way of hunting and fishing that the country affords, according to the guides. Whenever there is an opportunity for him to do so, one of the guides recalls to those who have hunted in Maine the skill of the woodsmen in using the birch-bark horn through which the call to the moose that lures him on to destruction or within range of the hunter's rifle, at least, is made. The moose is easily fooled by the call, for he thinks it is the invitation of his mate, and so falls an easy victim to the wail of the birch-bark horn. A weird sound it is, indeed, and there are gray-haired men who stand about and apparently never tire of listening to the call.

One of the veteran guides of the camp was yesterday filling in spare time by making moccasins out of tanned moosehide, and he was the centre of interest, for he purposely used the most primitive of tools, the hunter's never-absent jackknife and the awl that has a resting place in a socket of the handle when the awkward needle is not in use. The sewing was done with thongs of hide instead of thread, and yet the finished product was by no means a bad sort of foot covering.

"I use those in Summer alone, I suppose," remarked a lady who was bent on securing information while watching the work.

"Well," drawled the guide, "they're a heap like the Indian's rum. They keep you warm in Winter and cool in Summer." Then he explained that they were worn in Winter with a half dozen pair of warm woolen stockings, and that as the weather began to grow warmer one after another pair of stockings was left off until the wearer got down to a single pair, and occasionally down to the bare feet.

"I sold a pair to a lady once," he said, with an eye to the main chance. "She was a married woman, and her husband told me that those moose slippers were a nuisance, because his wife could sneak around in them so quietly that he could not hear her, and that by their use she sometimes managed to find him when he was trying to get a 'nip' on the sly. That's why these moccasins are more popular with the women than the men, I presume. But they are mighty bad things to be out in the wet with, and wouldn't do at all in such weather as you're having here in New-York, as they spread sadly in the wet weather, and then shrink up, so that they would not even do for gloves, as they shrink up stiff and hard." Whether his story as to the value of the moosehide slippers as "sneaks" had any effect it is hard to say, but several ladies gave orders to have pairs made for them.

One of the interesting incidents of the afternoon was brought about by Mr. Hough of Forest and Stream, the writer who showed up the poaching on the Government reservation at Yellowstone Park during the close season in a series of articles a couple of years ago. He induced Mr. Schultze, one of the Western plainsmen, to get Bear Chief to tell the story of his early life as depicted on the back of a buffalo skin that on the day lies spread over the sweathouse at the north end of the Indian camp. The tanned side of the skin is covered with a lot of the crudest sort of pictures in red, blue, green, and yellow pigments. These pictures are very like the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, and for each one of the scenes there is a story of some incident in the life of either Bear Chief or his side partner, Double Runner. Bear Chief is considered quite an artist among the Blackfoot Indians, but he would hardly pass muster hereabout, except among the Aubrey Beardsleyites and the poster fiends. His horses look more like Dachshunde than what they are drawn for, and his pictures of men are hardly realistic, according to our ideas.

Yet these crude sketches are to Bear Chief and the members of his tribe—the Piegans—records of such bravery as is shown in the successful stealing of horses and killing of Sioux and Assiniboines, and are a part of the history of the tribe that they will never forget, civilized as they are now said to have become. A tepee vivid in red and blue represents the abode of the great chief Sitting Bull, where Bear Chief was held for two nights and a day as a prisoner when he was but seventeen years old, and shortly after he began his career as a "brave." He was captured while trying to steal some of Sitting Bull's horses, and was held a prisoner pending a consultation as to what should be done with the young chief. Finally Sitting Bull said to him: "We are out after the whites now, and want all the help from the red men we can get. So we will spare your life. Go back to your tribe and tell them to come and join us in fighting our mutual enemy." The narrative stops there, and Bear Chief did not say whether the Piegans joined the great Sioux in his campaign.

Bear Chief naïvely confessed to having twenty-one notches on the stock of his gun, and he coolly narrated the stories of nearly a dozen Indians that he had managed to make way with by the use of his rifle, revolver, arrows, and dagger, nearly all of which were depicted on the panoramic buffalo hide. He omitted to state whether he had ever taken the life of a white man. The scalp locks on his costume all had the straight hair of the Indian.

After narrating at length the story of his several campaigns against the Sioux, the Assiniboines, the Crees, the Creeks, the Grosventirts, and the Crows, Bear Chief said that he had not been on the warpath for years, and was now settled down as a gentleman farmer of the plains, with a ranch and cattle. There he now lives happily and contentedly "on the white man's road," as he put it, according to the interpreter. He said the members of his band had found, after the extermination of the buffalo, that there was nothing in the mode of life they were following that was worth continuing and that they would get on better on the white man's road. He had no apologies to make for the life he had led up to the time that he had learned of a better, as it was in accordance with the way in which he had been taught from childhood, and he knew no better than to steal and kill. But he has now graduated from that method of life for good and believes that nearly all the remaining Indians have done as he has and abandoned their nomadic life for the reservations for good.

Bear Chief has a soft and melodious voice, and was very impressive at times, as he recounted with much of fire and spirit the stories of the campaigns of his youth against the Assiniboines, with whom his tribe seemed to have a perpetual feud. His gestures were graceful, his face assumed a look of pride, which showed that he had not entirely forgotten the days when he was almost constantly on the warpath, using either the primitive weapons of his race or the modern guns.

A character at the exposition who will be missed after to-day is W. A. Kimball, the manager of the advertising department of the Maine Central Railroad, and one of the moving spirits in preparing the display made by the State of Maine at the show. He is the portly, good-natured man who sat near the entrance to the cabin distributing printed matter and verbal information of an even more interesting nature to men who have decided to go to Maine to hunt and fish.

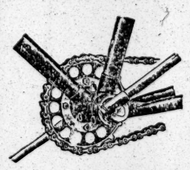
Mr. Kimball is a mine of information about the latter days of the assassin, Guiteau, as he was a fellow passenger with him on his trip to Washington and met him at the Riggs House again on the day before the cold-blooded assassination of President Garfield. Mr. Kimball also happened to be in the railroad station at the time when the President was shot, was at Guiteau's trial and execution, and his personal remembrances of those days are intensely interesting. As there is no more entertaining talker than he in all the State of Maine, there was constantly a crowd about him listening to the chunks of wisdom and reminiscence which this youthful-looking veteran railroad man and hunter and fisher had to dispense. His departure from the show will be very generally regretted by those interested in Maine lore, who always found him ready and willing to answer all sorts of questions.

So successful has the show been that the managers yesterday decided to do something practical for the advancement of the interests of sportsmen. They have therefore decided to give a number of cups that will be known as the Sportsmen's Exposition cups, for competition at a number of the most popular sports. The first of these

BICYCLES.


# One of the Many Good Points in The Spalding Bicycle is the SPROCKETS.

The easy running qualities of any bicycle depend in a great measure on the cut of the sprockets and the fit of the chain. "Spalding" sprockets will be found to run well in combination with the "Spalding" chain, for they FIT. Both front and rear sprockets are readily detachable, the front sprocket without removing the cranks, it being firmly fastened by four friction bolts to the sprocket flange, the latter being pinned and brazed to the axle.



The "Spalding" has many other good points not found in other bicycles.

Fashionable Riding School. Lessons by appointment. Modern cycling taught. Most complete school in the city. Up-town branch, 29, 31, 33 West 42d St.

See that the Christy Anatomical Saddle is fitted to your bicycle.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126-130 Nassau Street.

Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 West 42d St.

Agencies, { Brooklyn—601 Fulton St. / Jersey City—554 Communipaw Av.

THE.....

TRIED AND TRUE

Pierce Cycles

A Reliable Bicycle is a Good Investment.

Pierce Cycles ride easily, but do not easily get out of order. ... ... ... ... ... ...

They are honestly and intelligently made. ... ... ...

$75 AND $100

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Mfrs.

New York Branch: 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store: Broadway & 40th St.
Orange Store: 401 Main St., near Park
Complete Repair Shops at all Stores.
Factory: Buffalo, N.Y. Established 1865.

1,500 BICYCLES TO SELECT FROM.

Largest retail bicycle concern in the world. Small profits, quick sales, our motto. Terms cash. Various makes ladies' or men's bicycles, following prices: $20, $34, $39, $42, $54, $59 each. Quantity second-hand Columbias, Victors, Warwicks, &c., $10 to $29 each. Call and be convinved. PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row.

BICYCLE BARGAIN HUNTERS.

'95 Stearns, $47; Others, $24 and $39.
LIBERTYS, ladies' or gents', $26.00.
Columbias, $19 & $29; Warwick, $17; Royal, $22.
NEW WHEELS, $35 TO $59. CALL.
NONPAREIL CO., 10 Barclay St., near Broadway.

BICYCLES 500 second-hand, all makes, $7, $12, $15, $19, $24, $29 each; 2,000 men's and ladies' new and fully guaranteed, regular $75 and $100 list, $39 to $49; inspection invited. HERALD CYCLE CO., (Original Spot Cash House.) 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS. Oriental Rugs just as they arrived. No chemicals used to subdue the colors. Great Bargains NOW. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

# "It's the Talk of the Town!"

## Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, At Druggists', $1.00.

HORACE G. POLHEMUS, Pres. and Treas. E. O. POLHEMUS, Vice President
IRA J. ACKERMAN, Secretary. M. J. TOBIN, Business Manager.

JOHN POLHEMUS PRINTING COMPANY,
Printers, Stationers, and Law Blank Publishers,
121 Fulton and 48 Ann Streets.

*NEW-YORK, March 3, 1896.*

*Dear Sir:—*

*To say that your "Hyomei" is a God-send is putting it very mildly. I never have put much faith in patent medicines, but when Congressman Wilson of Brooklyn explained to me the benefits that he and his family had derived from the use of "Hyomei," I thought I would give it a trial. I tell you, Sir, it is a wonderful discovery.*

*I suffered a long time with a bronchial affection which necessitated a constant hawking, and for a man in my position, being constantly brought into contact with ladies and gentlemen, it was very annoying. Since I have used the little inhaler I have been a new man. I have pulled through this entire Winter without the* slightest cold, *and my throat never bothers me. I smoke a great deal, and before I used the "Hyomei" the smoke seemed to aggravate the hawking, but now, after smoking a cigar, I put the little inhaler into my mouth for a few moments, inhaling its wonderful qualities, and no symptoms of hawking or rawness in the throat appear.*

*I consider it the greatest boon ever invented or discovered.*

*Yours very truly,*
*(Signed) M. J. TOBIN.*

**This plain, honest statement needs no embellishment—it carries conviction. Ask your druggist for Booth's "HYOMEI" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, ($1.00,) the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, and similar diseases. Plain statements, UNSOLICITED, from business men of prominence cannot be bought. You MUST believe them.**

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE.

R. T. BOOTH, 23 E. 20th St., (Two doors E. of B'way,) N.Y.


prepared is the lawn tennis cup, which is now on exhibition in the loan and trophy hall. Several others are to be made, one for yachting, another for shooting, and others for other sports, all of which will be presented to the winners at the next annual show, which will be given a year hence.

Chief Electrician Martin gives daily exhibitions of the use of the X rays in shadowgraphy that attract much attention. He managed to secure several good negatives yesterday, and expects an even greater measure of success to-day.

Among the better-known visitors to the show yesterday, not to mention a party of fifteen from the Springfield (Mass.) Gun Club, were these gentlemen: C. C. Harlow and C. F. Neal, Brockton, Mass.; P. R. Dickey, President of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association; B. Leroy Woodward, Campello, Mass.; George W. La Rue, Chicago; Renten Wood, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. G. Chaffee, New-York; R. R. Merrill, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. C. Abbott, Yardville, N. J.; Harry Thurman, ("Father Time,") Philadelphia; W. F. Sykes, President of the New-Utrecht Gun Club of Brooklyn; John Dunbar of Brooklyn; Lieut. Young, George E. Hodson, and H. H. Bates of New-Haven, Conn.; C. Nicholson Kane, Commodore Tom L. Hamilton, D. Doring, Charles Walloch, George Bird, F. G. Crane, Dalton, Mass.; W. H. P. Epting, Philadelphia; E. H. Risley and R. S. Reynolds, Utica, N. Y.; Rollo O. Hickes, Dayton, Ohio; Charles A. Young, Springfield, Ohio; Simon Glover, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Barnes and V. Kindler, Saginaw, Mich.; John Wood, Jr., Boston; Gen. W. D. Whipple, United States Army; Capt. Pease, United States Army; Commodore Osgood, Norwich, Conn.; Dr. W. Seward Webb and two sons; George Birn and H. C. Higginson, Newburg, N. Y.; J. W. Curtis, Greenwich, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Judson and wife, Brooklyn; Victor Valiant and sister of Baltimore; Will Carlin, Boston; C. M. Spencer, Albert Bierstadt, Alexander Taylor, Uriah Welch, Gen. E. Burd Grubb, New-Jersey, and Col. De Forrest, Brooklyn.

### A ROAD TO LONG BEACH.

**Proposition to Build a Bridge for the Benefit of Wheelmen.**

The Town Board of Hempstead has decided to submit to the voters of that town a proposition to spend $5,000 in building a bridge across Wreck Lead from the terminus of the road now being built across Barnum Island to Long Beach.

If this bridge is built it will complete the road to Long Beach and form one of the most delightful rides for wheelmen. At present there is no means of communication with the beach except by railroad or boat. The wheelmen throughout the town will also vote and work for the resolution, as it will open to them a fine ride to the ocean. It is impossible to reach the ocean at any point in Queens County now by land except at Rockaway Beach, and that is a long distance from some parts of the town.

If the appropriation is passed the work of building the bridge will be commenced at once, and it will probably be finished before the Summer is over. It will be possible to make the run to Long Beach as far as the road now being built is completed, as it is the intention of the Long Beach people to maintain a ferry across Wreck Lead. The run to Long Beach will be about twenty-five miles from Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

### 'CROSS ISLAND CYCLE PATH.

**The Road from Patchogue to Port Jefferson Nearly Finished.**

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 18.—Four miles of the cycle path across Long Island from Patchogue to Port Jefferson have been completed. The Patchogue, Port Jefferson, and Selden committees who have had charge of the construction of the path met recently to see how things were progressing. More than $500 has been raised toward building the path, and nearly all this sum has been spent.

The Port Jefferson committee reported that the path was completed from Port Jefferson to Selden, but two miles had to be built from Selden to Mooney Pond Road. The Patchogue committee reported that it had built the path from Medford to within about two miles of Mooney Pond Road. This leaves altogether four miles of the path to be completed yet. The committees decided to continue to solicit subscriptions for the path fund, and to recommence work upon the path as soon as the weather will permit.

The committees are confident that the path will be in condition for bicycle travel when the riding season opens. Several New-York, Brooklyn, and Connecticut wheelmen visited Patchogue and Port Jefferson recently to arrange Century runs for their clubs.

### More Room for Brooklyn Cyclers.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club has outgrown its quarters at 80 Hanson Place, and the members are talking about leasing a larger house. The membership of the club is over 200, and the house has been uncomfortably crowded this Winter. Some of the members of the club are in favor of building a house.

### AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Kings County Wheelmen are going to organize a baseball nine this Spring. Capt. Needham, the old Acme third baseman, thinks a strong team can be got together.

—The Legislature of New-Jersey has passed a bill authorizing the raising of money by subscription to construct bicycle and foot paths along the public roads.

—The election of officers of the Triumph Wheelmen will be held on March 26. C. Haynor and J. S. Lyon have been nominated for President.

—Bicycle riders of the Hamptons, L. I., are talking of building a bicycle path from West Hampton to Riverhead.

—The next meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be held March 23.

### BACHELORS BEAT BENEDICTS.

**Interesting Tug of War at the Brooklyn Riding Club.**

The attendance of spectators at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's weekly music ride, in its clubhouse, on the Prospect Park slope, last evening, was larger than usual, as a mounted tug-of-war was scheduled for decision in the ring. Eight couples of ladies and gentlemen composed the cavalcade that participated in the music ride, the figures of which were performed with spirit and dash at a trot and gallop, under the command of Riding Master Philip del Bosco. Col. J. N. Partridge and Mrs. W. L. Candee rode at the head of the column, and their followers were Miss Gertrude Busbey, Miss Julia Rossiter, Miss Olive Burris, Miss Ethel Candee, Mr. and Mrs. George Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bailey, Miss Claudia Sherwell, Frank C. Jennings, William Wilson, Herman de Selding, G. Herbert Potter, and Reuben Daniell.

The tug-of-war was between two teams of five each, representing the benedicts and bachelors of the club. For the former the contestants were W. G. Gilmore, William N. Dykman, Francis H. Page, Frank D. Beard, and W. M. Tuttle, and opposed to them were G. Herbert Potter, George S. Frank, S. C. Pirie, J. H. Walbridge, and Dr. J. C. Fitzsimmons. Much merriment was caused by the three last-named contestants appearing, to the surprise of their opponents, astride truck horses, which could not be budged during the struggle. The pulls were of two minutes each, best two out of three, the bachelors getting two of them straight and winning the contest. E. H. Barnes was judge. The vanquished team will give a dinner to the victors at the Montauk Club in a few days.

Among the spectators were Miss Ayres, P. N. Sproule, John Arbuckle, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sherwell, Miss Daisy Sproule, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gourley, W. B. Emerson, W. H. Allen, Miss Hattie Williams, Miss Burt, Miss Lockitt, Col. Frothingham, James S. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Bartlett, George Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Iddings, John O'Kell, J. S. Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Leach.

### AMHERST'S INDOOR GAMES.

**Smith College Girls Cheer the Winning Athletes.**

AMHERST, Mass., March 18.—The thirty-second Winter indoor games were held this afternoon in Pratt Gymnasium, Amherst College. The class rivalry was intense, and to add to the excitement the galleries were filled with Smith College girls. The class of '97 won, securing 48 points. The sophomores got 31 and the freshmen 16 points. The summary follows:

Fifteen-Yard Dash—Won by H. P. Kendall, '98; F. O. Blanchard, '98, second. Time—0:02 2-5.
Running High Jump—Won by M. H. Tyler, '97, height 5 feet 8 inches; A. Mossman, '98, second.
Shot Put—Won by Tyler, '97, 34 feet 5 inches; S. H. Rushmore, '97, second.
Rope Climb—Won by T. McFarland, '97; Kendall, '99, second. Time—0:10 2-3.
Pole Vault—Won by E. R. Morgan, '97, height 9 feet 7 inches; W. F. Bissell, '97, and Howard, '98, tied for second place.
Batoule Board—Won by F. H. Foster, '99, height 7 feet 3½ inches; Morgan, '97, second.
Swinging Rings—Won by H. H. Wright, '00; F. J. Jackson, '97, second.
Tumbling—Won by Wright, '99; A. P. Hunt, '97, second.
Horizontal Bar—Won by Wright, '99; Hunt, '97, second.
Indian Club Swinging—Won by Hunt, '97; J. P. Maxwell, '97, second.
Parallel Bars—Won by Wright, '99; Hunt, '97, second.


Flint's Fine Furniture.

It is not possible to find Better Values.


## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By German-American Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid or to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. 2,429 8th Av.; ring Gauch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH WASHING.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for the Summer for a young woman whom she can highly recommend; disengaged on the 21st. 28 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find situation for her chambermaid; competent; has lived with her one year and nine months. Call, two days, present employer's, 15 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat American-Scotch girl (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress in small family; understands her business; willing and obliging; four years' city references. 204 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and nurse or do sewing; three years' first-class reference from last employer. 425 West 32d St.; janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist waiting in private family; five years' city reference from last place. 436 9th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in dining room or parlor; best references; city or country. 401 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Application, by letter only, to 219 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and laundress; five years' references. 449 West 56th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; best city reference. Wednesday and Thursday, present employer's, 4 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent; two years' excellent personal city reference; just disengaged. L. R., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing, obliging; city references. Hulbig, 444 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or to do light housework. 107 East 35th St.

CHAMBERWORK or WAITING.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or waiting in American family. 223 East 42d St., third bell.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman in private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business in every direction as well as it could be understood, and has twelve years' personal references in highest class family in New-York. S. D., care of Mrs. Morton, 117 West 33d St., two flights; ring four times.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; highly recommended from late employer; wages, $35. M. P., 865 6th Av., stationery store.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class city references; last employer can be seen; no washing. 463 Columbus Av.; Rock's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; can get up dinner parties, if required; understands her business thoroughly; last employer can be seen. F. P., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady breaking up housekeeping recommends her cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; takes entire charge dinners or luncheons; highly recommended. McCann, 44th St. and 5th Av., Tyson's market.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; capable of doing marketing, where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. A. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

COOK.—By professional; would go for accommodation for a month or five weeks, as her present employers are out of town; furnishes best city references. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook, who has been with her three years; she can be seen between 10 and 12 or 3 and 5; wages, $25. 27 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the day or week; is good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. 348 West 38th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By woman; 34; good cook; in private family; country only; good baker, soups, meats, entrées; wages, $25; reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By competent woman as thorough cook and baker in private family; understands her business perfectly; wages, $30; best city reference. C., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; first-class private family; cook and coarse washing; makes excellent soups, desserts; baking; best city references. O. K., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls a place together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 485 2d Av., care of Miss Lind.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant Scotch woman as experienced cook; eight years' city reference; no objections to country. 128 West 53d St., basement.

COOK.—By French-American young woman; plain washing; two or three adults; wages $20; best references last employer; will call evening. Duby, 338 East 25th St.

COOK.—By an excellent first-class Swedish cook; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; five years' city reference. 436 9th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By near German cook; will wash, iron, and do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; good baker; best city reference. 239 East 77th St.; McDermott's bell.

COOK.—Private family; German; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. Blanche, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By North of Ireland young woman as plain cook; plain washing; city or country. K., 338 East 25th St., Moran's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. J. M. A., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Irish girl as cook; understands her work; good baker; do coarse washing; private family; reference. 394 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—First-class; soups, entrées, game, desserts; understands marketing, able to take chef's place. Mrs. Baaker, 323 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as good plain cook; will assist with washing; city references. 356 West 25th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a good cook; all branches; will work by day or week; references. 130 West 52d St., Room 4.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; wages, $25; best personal reference. Ellen, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; first-class city reference. 155 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced young woman; soups, entrées, &c.; wages, $25 to $30; city reference. 492 3d Av.

COOK.—As good, plain cook; city reference; wages, $25. Address for five days, M. M. L., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By girl to do cooking and washing; no objection to country; reference. 420 West 56th St., second floor.

COOK.—Understands order, oyster, and small dinner cooking; sober, steady, and quick; day or night. Bader, 27½ Chrystie St.

COOK.—First-class; English; in private family only; will go by day, week, or month; can take full charge; references. L. B., 913 Columbus Av.

COOK and BAKER.—By girl as excellent cook and baker; personal reference. W. C., 821 6th Av.

COOK.—As cook in a private family; best city references. 304 East 75th St., McDonald's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; no cards. 142 West 19th St., store.

### Companions.

COMPANION.—To an elderly lady or invalid; understands light nursing. E. F., 4 West 104th St.

COMPANION.—By a young lady (Norwegian) as useful companion; would give massage. Answer, for three days, Miss A., Box 200 Times.

USEFUL COMPANION AND NURSE TO ELDERLY lady or gentleman.—By educated young German; good reader and writer of English and German; healthy and of cheerful disposition. Companion, 1,026 3d Av.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; by day; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; experienced; ability; best references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; from leading establishment; by the day; all the lastest styles. Mrs. Johnston, 224 East 82d St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated North German, with highest references, in American family; seen, 13 West 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or MAID to GROWN Children.—By an experienced French person; speaks English and German fluently; good seamstress; high references. Eugenie, care of Mr. Giegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable colored woman, with excellent references, as working housekeeper in small refined family; or care of unrished rooms. Hart, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent middleaged German woman wishes position as working housekeeper in refined house; widower's family preferred; fond of children. L. B., 203 East 48th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined lady as managing housekeeper, companion, seamstress, or mother's helper. Y., 644 Columbus Av.

### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By good, strong girl; good plain cook and laundress; employers can be seen; best references; city or country. 251 West 33d St., ring Hurley's bell.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; understands duties of maid; all kinds of fine sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist in household duties; best city reference. Maid, 127 East 63d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; understands massage and hairdressing; good seamstress; traveling preferred; references. Dressmaker, 271 East 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish girl as lady's maid; speaks German and English; willing and obliging; best of recommendations. 235 East 38th St., care of Mrs. Sirrett.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as experienced lady's maid; prefers a family going to Europe; best city reference. 918 3d Av., third floor, front, care Mrs. B.

LADY'S MAID.—By educated young German girl; good dressmaker; or, would accept position as seamstress; good reference. L. M., 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl as lady's maid; good seamstress; best city references. Call or address, two days, Mrs. Anthony, 104 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; gives scientific massage; highest reference. Williams, 205 East 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; understands any kind of sewing; good city reference. H. F., 102 West 32d St.

MAID or CHILD'S NURSE.—By a competent seamstress in a Christian family; excellent seamstress; a home preferred to high wages; first-class city reference. 109 East 56th St., basement bell.

MAID.—By an American Protestant as maid; good seamstress and packer; first-class hairdresser; very best references. Maid W., 530 6th Av.

MAID.—By a French Parisian girl as maid in private family; first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; city reference. V. Donin, 162 West 32d St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to take home fine family washing; reference; terms moderate. 220 West 67th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; will assist in chamberwork; good city reference. 247 East 37th St. No cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress in private family; best family references. 313 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 228 West 18th St., Room 5, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; city reference; American family preferred. 161 East 52d St.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress to do washing and ironing, families' and gentlemen's, at her house. M. W., 738 7th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young, respectable girl as laundress; assist washing; no objection to private boarding house; best reference. 181 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as competent laundress and assist with chamberwork in private family; city or country; good city references. 504 2d Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress by day or week in private family; city reference. 417 West 31st St., second floor, O'Donnell's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city reference. 1,113 2d Av., care Mrs. Nealy, third bell.

SECOND LAUNDRESS.—By young Swedish girl. 138 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Wardell.

### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland woman as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands all kinds of bottle feeding; excellent city reference. 322 3d Av., ring O'Hare's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av.

NURSE.—By a Swiss-French young woman as nurse for a baby or very young child, with a family which is going to travel; thoroughly understands her duties; best references. C. G., care Mrs. Bastian, 209 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city and personal reference. 254 West 30th St., Room 5.

NURSE.—Lately landed, to take entire charge of infant; willing to assist with chamberwork and do sewing. 227 East 46th St.; ring five times.

NURSE, &c.—By a nurse for infant or as maid to a lady; thoroughly capable in every capacity; best city references; will travel. Call, Thursday or Friday, after 10 o'clock, at 142 West 53d St.

NURSE, &c.—By German Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Call at last employer's from 12 until 2 for two days. 436 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By neat young girl as nurse; speaks French; willing to help in chamberwork. 247 West 29th St.; ring L. C.'s bell.

NURSE.—By good girl, German, as nurse for baby or grown children; city references; no cards. Jackson, 413 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By North German, with best reference, to grown children. J. M., care Miss Rullmann, 208 East 80th St.

NURSE.—A lady would like to find place for her nurse for infant or two small children; she can be highly recommended. 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By Protestant nurse to mind children; wages, $20; best city reference. 220 East 33d St., care of Gibson.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse; best city reference; no cards. 750 9th Av., one flight.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, just arrived, as children's nurse. Lozzero, 130 West 27th St.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady for her German seamstress; excellent dressmaker; highly recommended. Can be seen at the Grosvenor, 5th Av. and 10th St., Wednesday, after 3, and all Thursday.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young lady as seamstress in a private family by the day. M. B., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—By American widow to do sewing, at home or out, by day; best reference. 342 East 49th St. Mrs. Hall.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss seamstress; willing to help on some other work. B. M., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for a young woman, who has lived with her for four years, whom she can highly recommend; disengaged on the 21st. 28 East 35th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a neat German girl as waitress or chambermaid; American family preferred; to go to the country in Summer; best city reference. N. W. C., 163d St. and Tinton Av.

WAITRESS.—By a waitress; can take butler's place; in a small private family; best city references; wages, $20. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant; first-class; in private family; takes butler's place; carves; good plain sewer; best city personal references. M. D., 219 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; steady place; thoroughly understands her work in every way; wages from $20; best city reference. S. S., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; city or country; willing, obliging; private family; city and country reference; lady seen; wages, $20. 310 East 31st St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—Fully competent; will assist in chamberwork; private family; best city reference. C., Box

## THE STEAMER ATLANTA LAUNCHED.

### Christened by Ida Glenn, a Daughter of the ex-Mayor of the City Giving Her Her Name.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The freight and passenger steamship Atlanta, building for the Southern Railway Company for use between Baltimore and Norfolk, was successfully launched at 4 o'clock this afternoon from Cramps' shipyard, in the presence of a number of distinguished visitors from Atlanta and Baltimore, and a large crowd of spectators who had collected to witness the event. The honor of christening the vessel was assigned to Miss Ida Glenn, daughter of ex-Mayor J. F. Glenn of Atlanta.

The party arrived at the shipyard a short time before 4 o'clock, the hour set for the launch. They were met by President Charles H. Cramp and Treasurer Henry W. Cramp, and escorted to the launching platform built around the bows of the ship. A few minutes after 4 o'clock the last block was knocked from under the ship, and as the vessel started from the ways Miss Glenn broke a bottle of champagne upon the side and christened the ship "Atlanta."

After the launch the party was entertained at a luncheon by the Messrs. Cramp. Most of the Baltimore party returned home to-night, but the Atlantans will remain here until to-morrow afternoon.

The Atlanta is a single screw steamship, with a cargo capacity of 85 tons. She is 240 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 15 feet draught. Her engines will be of the vertical triple-expansion type, and she is expected to make fifteen knots an hour. There will be accommodations aboard for 200 passengers, and the vessel will be handsomely furnished and equipped with every modern appliance, and will be the equal in every respect of any steamship in the Atlantic coastwise trade. The cost of the Atlanta is $250,000. She has the outward appearance of being nearly complete, as her deckhouses are on, but it will be about two months before she is finished.

## HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., PRIMARIES.

### Col. Dickinson and Sheriff Toffey Will Go to National Convention.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.—The Republican primaries in Hudson County were held to-night to select delegates to the Charter and Congressional Conventions. The latter will be held March 23, will choose the district delegates to the National Convention, and will also attend the State Convention to help elect four delegates at large. The result of the primaries assures the election of Col. Samuel D. Dickinson and Sheriff John J. Toffey as the delegates from this district, with Thomas McEwan as an alternate. Col. Dickinson said to-night that he believed the candidate would be McKinley or Reed, probably the former. Concerning the probabilities of the election he was not disposed to talk. Sheriff Toffey said it was too early to talk of either matter. Representative McEwan is believed to be in favor of McKinley.

### *THE WEATHER FORECAST.*

#### New Range Finder and Relocater.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.—Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Burnett, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Sheriff Toffey, Capt. Rafferty, and Homer Nelson, interested in the American Artillery Range Finder and Relocater Company, met here to-day. They discussed the invention which their company controls. It is a small instrument that may readily be adjusted and fitted to a gun, and by it any desired range may be found with a great degree of accuracy. By its use and with large guns it is said that New-York Harbor can be made impregnable for not more than $5,000,000.

### *FEDERAL COURTS.*

#### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 860—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew H. Gay.—Passed.

No. 870—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. the Realty Company.—Passed.

No. 150—L. F. Pennington, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Argument concluded.

No. 151—The First National Bank of Clark, S. D., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of South Dakota.—Motion to error to the Supreme Court of the State of South Dakota.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the sixteenth rule.

No. 153—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Peterson.—Argued and submitted.

No. 160—John Evans Cornell, appellant, vs. Hetty H. R. Green.—Leave granted to counsel for the appellant to be heard in the argument of this case.—Argument commenced.

The call for Thursday will be as follows: Nos. 100, 159, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 170, (and 171,) 172, 173.

#### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Federal Building at 10:30 A. M.

139—Press Publishing Company vs. McDonald. 140—Riverside Bank vs. First National Bank of Shenandoah. 142—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. Wood. 143—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Yuengling Brewing Company. 145—Rivinus vs. Longford. 146—Longford vs. Rivinus. 152—Rush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 153—Graves vs. Stewart. 154—Goddard vs. the Crefeld Mills. 155—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad vs. Roberts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Federal Building 11 A. M. 11—Foster, Paul & Co. vs. M. Wertheimer. 13—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 14—Same vs. same. 15—Shaw vs. Cranford. 25—Office Specialty Manufacturing Company vs. Cook & Cobb Company. 32—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company vs. Phelan Billiard Ball Company.

Issue of Law in Suit at Law.—2—Draper vs. Collier.

### *STATE COURTS.*

#### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M.

Judgments.—Nos. 16, 78, 1, 65, 79, 53, 23, 27, 40, 49, 64, 81, 62.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Motions.

Preferred Cause.—No. 2365—Schiffer vs. Lauterbach. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1899, 1852, 1858, 1859, 1886, 1922, 1935. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII. Beach, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 7062, 7519, 7641, 7669, 7529, 7548, 7131, 7502. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 1854, 1739, 47, 1270, 1280, 1524, 1230, 1252, 1818, 1573. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 482, 2176, 1574, 1120, 1614, 2060, 2099, 984, 529, 2114, 2143, 2174. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Pauline Erb, Ellen Connolly, Elizabeth Lauer, Reuben Hoyt, Joseph H. Porter, Antonio Martinali, at 10:30 A. M.; David Morrison, Sr., Rebecca Lyon, Gottfried E. Straube, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 1110—Will of John B. Haskin, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1010—Will of Frederick M. Somers, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 81, 372, 810, 3011½, 394, 1050½, 1053, 1054, 1064, 552, 877, 3702, 262, 3486, 956, 538, 997, 1192, 3023½, 1113, 1114, 4070, 4089, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1215. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 1065, 988, 1069, 1103, 1055, 1085, 1086, 563, 1099, 1129, 1130, 1133, 1135, 1111, 1120, 1134, 1076, 1109, 1029, 1139, 1142, 1158, 1156, 1057, 1026, 1216, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1222. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 863, 3537, 678, 938, 7654½, 767, 925, 679, 821, 848, 17, 764, 858, 921. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 3909½, 3850, 3965½, 4078, 4111, 4112, 4020, 4051, 4032, 3603, 3457, 4019, 4047, 4041, 4059.

Equity Cases.—Nos. 196, 2925, 207, 209, 211, 213, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221. Clear.

#### Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Freer vs. Troup—George H. Culver. Gruerstein vs. Jablowsky—Lewis L. Delafield. Rheinisches Kohlensaure, &c., vs. Phister—James J. Neallis.

#### Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—George D. Curtis vs. Max J. Rosenberg—Joseph Rosenzweig.

#### BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Osborne, J.; Part II.—Clement, J.—Nos. 279, 149, 278, 303, 305, 309, 113, 326½, 329, 331, 334, 269, 245, 160, 339, 340, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348.

Highest number reached on regular call, 348.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II.—Stover, J.; Part III.—Dickey, J.; Part IV.—Kellogg, J.—Nos. 1339, 1340, 1895, 1911, 4464, 3011, 1767, 1914, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1937, 1949, 1961, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1977, 1986, 1992, 3450, 1694, 1816, 1782, 900, 1008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2016, 2022, 2025, 2026, 2027, Malone Brewing Company vs. Boyce. The following causes being on for the first time will be held for the day on request—Nos. 1484, 1552, 1803, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2050, 2051, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2074, and 2073, 2075, 2076, 2077.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2078.

NOTICE—All causes, from the highest number reached up to No. 2400, will be called on Friday, March 20, at 4 P. M., in Part I. The answer must be "Ready," or "Off." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go upon a list of causes from which future day calendars will be made up, the object being to get rid of causes which are dead or never to be tried.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar.—Hurd, J.—New-York Stock Company vs. Samuel S. Kahn and another. Abraham Levy vs. Samuel S. Kahn and another. Henry C. Briggs vs. John Cody and another.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.; Part II.—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of John B. Woodward and Sarah Holman. The accounting in the estate of Emma Grundler, Nathan S. King, Gilbert Williams, John Curran, Kate Osborn, Samuel Aymar, Isaac Henderson, Thomas McHugh, John S. Shepherd, Euphiosina Wallin, Margaretha D. M. Karutz et al., Eva E. Schricker, Adam Bossong, Mary Hughes, George I. Blackwell, William Ray, John Bertsch, William B. Bennett, James Noble, Smith Powell, Charity M. Butler, Edward Curran, H. Jakob Jesberger, John L. Ryerson. The administration of John A. Konig, Annie Caulfield, and Joseph Burkart. The estate of Daniel W. Northup, David McDonald, Oscar M. Bohl, and Mary Hughes. The guardianship of Steinborn infants and Robert S. Gyles. The transfer tax of Reuben C. Moffat, Cornelia Fricke, William T. Winsor, Sarah A. Haskell, Gottlieb Stein, Frederick Metze, Harriet N. Harrison, Louis Bache, Robert Bennett, and Martha A. Henderson. Contested calendar at 10:30—No. 20, will of Elizabeth Ellis.

### *THE WEATHER FORECAST.*

WASHINGTON, March 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, easterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, rain, little change in temperature, easterly winds.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA and EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly, winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, colder, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. MISSISSIPPI, clearing, colder, northwesterly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair weather, light northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair and warmer, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain or snow, clearing in extreme western portions toward night, colder in western portions, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, rain or snow, northeasterly winds. INDIANA and LOWER MICHIGAN, snow or rain, northeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, snow, probably clearing by night, northeasterly, shifting to colder northwesterly, winds. WISCONSIN, snow in the southeast, cloudy and threatening in the northwest portions, colder, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow, colder, winds becoming northwesterly. MINNESOTA, generally fair, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, diminishing cloudiness, colder, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, westerly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer in western portions, variable winds, becoming southerly. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northeastern portion, southerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portions, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Newport section to Jupiter, and on the Gulf coast from Key West to Corpus Christi.

Of the three centres of low pressure noted twenty-four hours ago, only one remains within the limits of the United States—that in Texas. This has moved to the eastward, increasing in energy, and is now central in the northern Alabama. Its area of high pressure covers New-England, its centre lying over the ocean. The pressure has risen in Rocky Mountain districts. An extensive area of high pressure is central in Nebraska.

The weather has remained fair in the Atlantic coast districts, with an increasing cloudiness on the southern coast. There is a general cloudiness throughout the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and lake regions, accompanied by snow in the northern and rain in the southern portions. Clear weather prevails in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature has risen in the Atlantic coast districts, slightly in the northern and decidedly in the southern. It is colder throughout the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and in Texas. Rain or snow is indicated for Thursday in the north Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley; rain in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the changes in temperature will be slight in these districts. Clearing and colder weather is probable in the Mississippi Valley. Fair and colder weather is indicated in the Southwest, fair and warmer in the Northwest.

#### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre, Martinique, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters ship Fenja, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 24 at 6:30 PM mails for the Society Islands, per ship steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India (from Vancouver) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco) close here daily up to March 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 13, 1896.


### BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable second-story square room; all conveniences; other rooms; excellent table; references.

34th ST., 11 WEST.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms; second floor; private bath; southern exposure; reference.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

26 WEST 30TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath; board if desired.

1,271 BROADWAY, UNION DIME Savings Bank Building.—Pleasant room facing Greeley Square; all conveniences; gentlemen. JOHNSTON.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at Garden Hotel, 1,261 Broadway; reasonable prices.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsome suite of two or more rooms; convenient to clubs, hotels, theatres; private baths; breakfast if desired; references.

### HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers.

Nineteenth Annual
Special Combination Sale
of
TROTTING STOCK
and
HARNESS HORSES,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1896, Days and Evenings, commencing mornings at 10 o'clock and evenings at 7:30, at Madison Square Garden, New-York.

The sale will commence on Tuesday with the closing out of the celebrated STONY FORD STUD, which will be followed by MANY IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENTS of TROTTERS of record, ROADSTERS, MATCHED PAIRS, CARRIAGE HORSES, STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, &c.

For catalogues, ready March 20, address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, 107 John St., New-York.

### WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.
Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
After enlarging to more than double its former capacity, opens—Saturday, March 14—and will hereafter remain open throughout the year.
Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.
CHAS. EVANS.

THE ALBEMARLE,
Atlantic City, N. J. South Virginia Av., close to beach. Location central and attractive. Perfectly arranged and appointed. Capacity, 200. Illustrated Booklet mailed with special Spring rates.
CHARLES E. COPE.

KENILWORTH INN.
Atlantic City, N. J. Ocean and Kentucky Av. Steam heat throughout. Sun parlors. Elevator to street level. Full ocean view. Capacity, 200. Illustrated booklet mailed with special Spring rates.
G. F. COPE.

HOTEL HOFFMAN,
Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach.
Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.
M. & V. MASH.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 21st. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience.
JAS. & GEO. BEW.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON,
Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat.
Col. J. M. CLARK.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

Onteora-in-the-Catskills,
ADIRONDACKS, LITCHFIELD, Conn.; COUNTRY CLUB, Westchester, and other suburbs of New-York. LISTS NOW READY.
Town and Country Rental Co.,
115 EAST 23D ST.

### AUCTION SALES.

Notice of Sale.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.
Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St. New-York, February 26th, 1896.

To D. Brown, Mrs. E. H. Brown, R. W. Anderson, Mrs. C. Chapman, Mrs. E. Crafton, George Grien, Mrs. J. Dark, Mrs. J. Hinman, A. S. Harrison, Mrs. Mary Harris, Mrs. George Holly, Mrs. C. P. Jackson, Mrs. L. Kunzel, Miss Tyler, H. H. Schroeder, Loura George, Mrs. A. Whitby, Miss A. Martin, Mrs. Ryan, Michael Reilly, Mrs. D. Quinn, C. Roan, Mrs. F. Rodgers, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. S. A. Leslie, W. C. Morse, James Morris, Michael O'Connor, Mrs. M. Montgomery, T. White, Mrs. Rosa O'Brien, Louise Schaumberger, Wm. Longshaw, Mrs. Wells, H. J. Spooner, J. Mullin, Mrs. Weston Watson:

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, consisting of household and office furniture and personal effects, stored in the warehouses of this company in your name by George A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company, former proprietors of the Standard Storage Warehouse, which goods were transferred from said Standard Warehouse at the retirement of Geo. A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company from the storage business, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 17th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER,
Secretary and General Manager.

Notice of Sale.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.
Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St. New-York, February 26th, 1896.

To Mrs. C. A. Hildebrand, Mrs. R. H. Henderson, F. Cronin, Mrs. L. Alexander, S. C. Boynton, W. H. Christy, Miss E. Bryan, Mrs. John Drew, Mabel Hart, H. C. Howell, Anne S. Goodwin, A. H. Dayton, Miss E. E. Hume, as agent for Martling; Wm. S. Hoyt, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Michael Kirwan, Mrs. S. H. Veirs, E. T. Thomas, Wm. Twombley, W. H. Souther, Charles F. Wolf, Mrs. H. Tytler, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, Misses Cornelia or Kate Stevens, Remsen Schenck, P. Noel, S. Mayer, Charles B. McQuivey, Mrs. C. McKinley, Mrs. Grace Law, W. Wodell, E. S. Lee, A. B. Stewart, E. Murray, W. J. Simonson, Martha McAleese, J. B. McNab, Max Freeman, Mrs. Max Freeman, Mrs. E. L. Leavenworth, A. J. McCusker, New-York Electric & Automatic Exhibiting Machine Co., Wm. F. Monaghan, Chas. B. Mill, Catherine Clemmons, M. Cotter, Cora Nelson, Geo. H. Rice, E. Chatrington, Oscar H. Short, Chas. La Place, Nettie Hedding, Mrs. Frank Gay Williams:

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, wares, and merchandise, consisting of household goods, personal effects, furniture, tools, machinery, manufactured articles, &c., stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 10th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER,
Secretary and General Manager.

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The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

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The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

E. Hinds' Boarding School
for Young Boys.
Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

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"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST., WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

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Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
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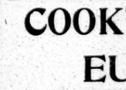

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Line from New-York to
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New-York, M'h 25, 11 AM | New-York, Apl. 15, 10 AM
Paris..... Apl. 1, 10 AM | Paris..... Apl. 22, 10 AM
St. Paul..Apl. 8, 10 AM | St. Paul. Apl. 29, 10 AM

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Southwark, April 1, noon | Friesland, April 15, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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VISITING THE SPANISH MAIN, COSTA RICA, ETC., RETURNING TO NEW-YORK VIA JAMAICA.
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Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
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No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
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Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

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.....April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.
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DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way

# REPORTS NOT VERIFIED

## STORIES OF CRIME IN THE WORLD PRONOUNCED UNTRUE.

**Police Board Goes over a So-Called Catalogue of Robberies, &c., for Fifty Days, and Says It Contained a Little Less than Nine Per Cent. of Truth—Some Results to Show that the Efficiency of the Police Has Increased.**

President Roosevelt of the Board of Police gave out for publication yesterday a statement in relation to the numerous reports of alleged crimes which have from time to time, since the accession of the present Police Commissioners, appeared in the columns of The World.

The statement, which was formulated under the direction of Mr. Roosevelt, was submitted by him to his associates at a private meeting of the Board of Police, and was by them discussed and approved, and its publication was authorized. The statement is as follows:

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

It is always a question how far it is necessary to go in answering a man who is a convicted liar. For the same reason it is a little difficult to decide whether it is necessary to take notice of any statement whatever appearing in Mr. Pulitzer's paper, The New-York World. It is possible, however, that there are a few people who are misled by its noisy and circumstantial mendacity, and because of this it is worth while once for all to expose it. It would be quite impossible to catalogue and refute every false statement The World makes, because that would need the daily publication of a sheet very nearly as large as The World itself, and most of its slanders are made so loosely that they can only be met by a general denial. But on Jan. 20 The World was sufficiently unwary to commit itself to a definite statement. It gave, with date and place, what it called "a catalogue of the principal highway robberies and burglaries of the preceding fifty days," so as to prove that crime was increasing in this city and the police were inefficient. It enumerates forty-five cases in all. In four The World's statements were true. The remaining cases can best be disposed of by arranging them in parallel columns, one containing The World's statement and the other the actual facts of the case. Of course, where the criminal was either immediately arrested or else driven off so quickly that the stolen property was forthwith recovered, the fact redounds to the credit of the Police Department.

| Statement in The World. | Actual Facts. |
|---|---|
| **DECEMBER 1.** | |
| Henry Wilkinson, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, attacked by four highwaymen on Sixteenth Street. | All four highwaymen were promptly arrested by the police and held for trial. |
| Bold attempt to steal $2,000 worth of fur from Alexander & Barnett. | The police saw the fur wagon load of fur being driven off, made chase immediately, recovered the furs, and restored them to the owners. |
| **DECEMBER 2.** | |
| Boy bicyclers held up and robbed in Crotona Park. | A fake. Nothing of the kind happened. |
| George Greenseider held up and robbed in his saloon. | Another fake. There was no hold-up at all. A burglar did enter the saloon, but was promptly captured by the police, was fully identified, and is now awaiting trial. |
| William Long's saloon broken into and robbed. | True! the "robbery" consisted of two boxes of cigars, stolen by a sneak thief. |
| **DECEMBER 3.** | |
| Two saloons looted at Third and Morris Avenues, and one at 3,042 Third Avenue. | The work of two sneak thieves, who were arrested on Jan. 20, and were held for the robberies. |
| **DECEMBER 4.** | |
| William D. Palmer, 2,272 Park Avenue, sandbagged and robbed in Thirtieth Street. | A fake. On investigation it appeared that he was neither robbed nor sandbagged. |
| **DECEMBER 5.** | |
| Charles Gloster entered the house of Miss Emily Griswold, 39 West Thirty-sixth Street, stole silverware, and escaped. | He was arrested by the police before he went two blocks; the silverware consisted of one jug, which was recovered and restored. He was arrested and is under $2,000 bail to await trial. |
| **DECEMBER 6.** | |
| Joseph Epp, 205 East Seventy-third Street, beaten and robbed at Ninetieth Street and Central Park. | The trouble took place in Central Park, with which the police have no more to do than they have with the District of Columbia. |
| **DECEMBER 7.** | |
| Duncan Neil, an Anchor Line physician, assaulted and robbed of his money by highwaymen and found unconscious in West Twenty-eighth Street. | A pure fake. Dr. Duncan Neil was found drunk and insensible by a policeman, was arrested and brought to the station house; the next day he was fined $3 by Magistrate Simms. Neither to the Magistrate nor to the police did he claim that he had been assaulted or robbed. |
| **DECEMBER 9.** | |
| Robert Wigginton, 205 West Fortieth Street, assaulted by four men at his door, terribly beaten, and robbed of his diamond pin. | A pure fake. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was never assaulted; he thought he lost the diamond pin somewhere, but did not know where. He never reported the case to the police. |
| **DECEMBER 12.** | |
| August Hauseiman held up and robbed of $10 in his saloon at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. | A pure fake. The saloon keeper on that day reported to the police some men, whom he did not know, for whom he was making change, cheated him out of several dollars. There was no hold-up, no robbery of any kind, simply a suspicion by the saloon keeper that he had been cheated while making change. |
| **DECEMBER 16.** | |
| Michael Healy, 171 Perry Street, attacked by three highwaymen, robbed of his watch. | While drunk he got into a quarrel with a stranger, who struck him with an umbrella. He thought he had been robbed of his watch, but it turned out to be in the possession of his sister. |
| William Cassols, 230 East Fifty-fourth Street, assaulted and robbed of his watch. | Both his assailants were promptly arrested, were promptly arrested, and convicted. |
| **DECEMBER 18.** | |
| Patrick McKenna, night watchman at Hotel Castle, beaten into insensibility by footpads at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. | He was intoxicated and went on a spree with some strangers, with whom he quarreled as to who should furnish the next can of beer. He was not robbed; he was not beaten into insensibility. He was taken to the hospital for alcoholism. His assailant was arrested, but he declined to prosecute, explaining that it was only a drunken brawl. |
| Tony Pasquale, a newsboy, waylaid by three roughs on Elizabeth Street and robbed. | Absolute fake. After careful investigation, it was found that the alleged attack was purely mythical. |
| **DECEMBER 19.** | |
| Charles Hartman held up and robbed of his watch and $66 at Fulton Avenue. | Absolute fake. Hartman said he never knew anything about the hold-up and robbery until he saw it in The World. No such robbery occurred. |
| **DECEMBER 25.** | |
| Thomas O'Hara, milkman, held up at the door of his home, South-eastern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, by two armed men and robbed. | Absolute fake. O'Hara was at his home that night, and was not robbed that night or any other night. |
| Express wagon loaded with valuables stolen in broad daylight. | Express wagon was immediately recovered by the police with its contents uninjured and restored to its owners. |
| **DECEMBER 26.** | |
| Attempt to blow open a safe at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. | Burglars fled, being scared away by police. |
| **DECEMBER 27.** | |
| Alice Skipworth, an actress, had her pocketbook snatched from her at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street. | A fake; no such robbery reported at the station house. |
| Dominick Riccio's saloon, 143 Thompson Street, entered and robbed. | Burglars were caught and are now serving their sentences. |
| Burglars entered the house of Giuseppe Romano, 283 Mott Street, chloroformed eleven persons and got away with $400. | No chloroform was used at all. The "robbery" took place on the ground flat; all the people in the room had been on a spree and got very drunk, and certain of the party who were less drunk than the others took some money from them. How much it is not known. It was simply the aftermath of a drunken orgy. |
| Burglars entered Walsh Brothers' saloon, Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street, and Brennan's saloon, 1,602 First Avenue. | Three burglars entered Walsh Brothers' saloon and stole some cigars; they then went over to Brennan's saloon, but before they entered it were captured by the police, and have since been convicted. |
| **JANUARY 18.** | |
| Wholesale robbery at the Calumet Club. | All the goods were recovered by the police, even before the robbery was reported at the precinct station. |
| **JANUARY 19.** | |
| Patrick Twomey, 31 Old Slip, assaulted and robbed in Battery Park. | Battery Park is not under the jurisdiction of the police; they have nothing to do with this case. |
| Christian Bruekel, 124 East Third Street, chloroformed and robbed. | On investigation it was found that the chloroform part of the story was certainly an invention. It is doubtful, in view of this invention, whether there was anything more to the robbery part of the story.. |

It thus appears that of the forty-five highway robberies, burglaries, &c., reported by The World for the fifty days, just four were genuine; in other words, The World's statement contained little less than 9 per cent. of truth; a somewhat unusually large percentage of truth for The World, as most of its accounts of burglaries, robberies, and the like do not even have this slender foundation in fact.

Mr. Pulitzer's paper does not even do well its own disreputable business. There is always a risk, where the reporters of a paper are paid to lie, whenever the editors of the paper think that falsehoods still serve their purpose better than truth, that they will finally grow to think it easier to invent untruths out of the whole cloth rather than to try to find out a few facts on which to base their superstructure of falsehood.

A careful examination and tabulation of the number of felonies committed and the number of felons arrested during the time specified, as compared with the corresponding period for the previous year, show the following results: From Dec. 1, 1894, until Jan. 20, 1895, under the old administration of the Police Department, 1,083 felonies were reported as committed in New-York, and 722 felons were arrested. From Dec. 1, 1895, until Jan. 20, 1896, under the present board, 911 felonies were reported and 847 felons arrested.

In other words, under the present administration, for the very fifty days covered by The World's article, the number of felonies committed diminished by 16 per cent., and the number of felons arrested increased by 15 per cent. It would be impossible to desire a more striking proof of the increased efficiency of the police.

This efficiency has been attained in spite of the industrious service rendered to the criminal classes by The World in its efforts to persuade all of its readers who are crooks to take up their abode in New-York. Unquestionably these efforts have had a certain effect. The World has an extensive circulation among the criminal classes, and some of them have been influenced by its falsehoods, so that it has rendered a little more difficult the task of the police in preserving order and protecting life and property. The board, however, has always counted upon the hostility of the criminal and semi-criminal classes and apologists, whether in the newspapers or elsewhere, and, in spite of this hostility, it has not only introduced the principles of honest administration into the department, but has warred more successfully against criminals than has ever previously been the case.

On one other occasion Mr. Pulitzer's paper committed itself to important statements which were easy of certification. This was in an article which covered its first and second pages on Dec. 16. This article contained pictures as well as a written account of twenty-six "great criminals who are now at large in this city." The editorial article which accompanied it was headed, "A Paradise for Crooks," and spoke of it as "a particularized and authenticated account of the appearance in our streets of various notorious professional crooks" ranging from sneak thieves to burglars. Of these "twenty-six notorious professional crooks," whose pictures The World gave as being at that moment at large in the City of New-York, eight were dead, one was dying, seven were in jail in Europe, three had reformed and were leading reputable lives, and of the remaining seven not a single one, so far as could be found out, was in New-York. In its issue of Jan. 20, The World's story did contain a 9 per cent. alloy of truth, thus debasing the pure metal of its falsehoods to 91 per cent. In the statement of Dec. 16 the truth, if present, was so small as not to be calculable and to be indicated only by what chemists call "a trace."

In a city of 2,000,000 people there will always be crime, and under any administration there will occasionally occur striking murders or burglaries. The present administration has not done away with crime, for that is impossible; but it has reduced it, and has warred upon it more honestly and more effectively than ever before; and the police force is now more efficient than it has ever been in its previous history.

In making any extended comment, or indeed any comment, whether extended or not, on Mr. Pulitzer and his paper, The New-York World, one involuntarily calls to mind Macaulay's essay on the "Memoirs of Barere." One paragraph of this essay runs in part as follows:

"In him the qualities which are the proper objects of hatred and the qualities which are the proper objects of contempt preserve an exquisite and absolute harmony. As soon as he ceases to write trifles he begins to write lies; and such lies! A man who has never been in the tropics does not know what a thunderstorm means; a man who has never looked on Niagara has but a faint idea of a cataract, and he who has not read Barere's Memoirs may be said not to know what it is to lie." Of course, when Macaulay wrote thus of Barere's pre-eminence in his class, Mr. Pulitzer had not been born.

Macaulay closes his essay with the remark: "We have now gibbeted the carrion; and from its eminence of infamy it will not be easily taken down."

We shall not hereafter take the trouble to deny any unsupported statement whatever that may appear in The World.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President.

In view of the authorization by the Police Board of the statement, it is not an expression simply of Mr. Roosevelt's opinion and the result of his researches, but must be taken as an official utterance of the board.

## DOUBTS A WORLD INTERVIEW.

**One Paper Thinks Perhaps the Royal Correspondent Prepared It.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Washington Post to-day has the following editorial:

"Yesterday's New-York World carried a pictorial interview with Senator Frank Cannon, who, so The World declared, spent Monday at the Plaza Hotel in that city. As the pictures don't resemble the Utah Senator, and considering the fact that Mr. Cannon made himself quite conspicuous in the Senate Chamber Monday by attacking the administration of Secretary Hoke Smith, it is barely possible that The World's interview and pictures were prepared by the enterprising person who compounds its cable correspondence with the royal rulers of Europe."

### A Rich Dinner Gown.

A French designer, employed by E. A. Morrison & Son, of 893 Broadway, has just completed a marvelous creation in the way of a dinner gown, which was made to order for a New-York society woman. It is absolutely original, there not being its like in this country. It is a black grenadine gown, with a satin stripe. The fabric is very sheer, and exposes a lining of pink silk, covered with white chrysanthemums. The skirt is a full gauze, with two panels beginning at the waist in a V, and running gradually fuller to the bottom. The space between the panels is filled in with five ruffles of plissé, outlined on each side with veil beads. The firm had an opening display yesterday of French dresses and wraps and goods for misses and children, and the store was crowded with visitors. The display will be continued to-day.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Edward M. Knox has arranged a testimonial concert for Miss M. Louise Segur for to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 854 Fifth Avenue, the home of Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews. The artists are Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Lucille Saunders, Victor Herbert, Francis Fischer Powers, Albert McGickin, and Victor Harris.

—"Rhythmic and Plastic Art" is the subject of six lectures to be given by Dr. Wallace Wood of the University of the City of New-York in the university building, on Washington Square, at 11 o'clock Saturday mornings, beginning March 21.

—Miss Nina Foster will give her second talk at the home of Mrs. F. W. Gunther of 43 West Seventy-third Street this morning at 11 o'clock. Her subject will be "The English Poets," and she will give recitations from Shakespeare, Byron, Shelley, Keats, and Tennyson.

—A meeting of the Knickerbocker Sewing Class was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. John C. Westervelt of 7 West Fiftieth Street. The next meeting will take place next Wednesday at the home of Miss Eliza G. Watson of 51 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—At the musical tea to be given this afternoon and evening by the workers for the King Circle of King's Daughters two musical programmes will be presented, beginning at 4 and 9 o'clock. Mrs. Frank Gould, Miss O'Connell and Master Henry Metzger will appear in the afternoon. The artists in the evening will be Miss Mabel Dearing, Miss Anna C. Holbrook, Miss Carrie Raymond, Mr. George Albert Holden, and Regnar Kidde, vocalists; Miss Laura Dennis, pianist, and Miss Ella Doughty, accompanist.

—The Colonial Card Club was very delightfully entertained at its last meeting by Mrs. Edward Drake and Mrs. William E. Webb at the home of Mrs. Webb, in West Seventy-sixth Street. This club combines an informal musical with cards, and on this occasion the vocal numbers were given by Mrs. Asa Alling-Alling, Miss Ada Fischer, and Mrs. Webb, with violin solos by Miss Drake. The prizes were very handsome and were won by Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Henry Sims, Mrs. Asa Alling-Alling, and Mrs. George Hervey Smith. A collation was served from a table tastefully decorated, pink roses being used in profusion. Among those present were Mrs. George W. Crossman, Mrs. Benjamin Griffen, Mrs. Henry Baldwin Fischer, Mrs. Henry Griffin, Mrs. Edward A. Drake, Mrs. William Crittendon Adams, Mrs. Charles W. Jackson, Mrs. E. Poillon, Mrs. Roselle, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. G. Hervey Smith, and Mrs. Charles A. Hogan.

—The As You Like It Card Club was entertained Monday night by Miss Paddock of 120 West Eightieth Street. There were sixteen tables, and four prizes were awarded. Among the members present were Mr. and Mrs. William Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hillyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bernard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Morrow, Miss Unger, M. Harry Eaton, Benjamin Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baxter, Miss Doyle, Miss Shaw, Miss Louise Shaw, Miss Zittel, Miss Agnes Wilson, Miss Merlan, Miss Clara Granger, Miss Higenbotham, Miss Paddock, Miss Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. William Otterson, Miss Wakeley, the Misses Luyster, Miss Matthew, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Royal Houghton, Miss Walton, Miss Street, Miss Annette Rogers, Miss Baltes, Mr. and Mrs. Bracken, Clifford Moore, E. Roberts, Miss Salter, E. P. Eger, C. C. Macy, H. A. Matthews, W. Lascelles, H. Cary, Theodore F. Baylor, Dr. Edwin Cudlipp, William Shaw, G. Ratford, H. Senior, Edmund Allen, C. C. Guiteau, H. W. Eaton, B. Miller, E. Zittel, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Lippincott.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Nannie Schafer Barker, a daughter of the late George Y. Barker, formerly of New-York and afterward of Baltimore, to Robert Wade Spier of New-York. Miss Barker is an exceedingly pretty girl of the brunette type, with delicate but rich coloring. Her mother was noted for her great beauty. Miss Barker was introduced to the Baltimore social world with Miss Sadie Price, Miss Louise Morris, and Miss Marie Sterling, all famous Baltimore beauties, and all of whom have married New-York men. The marriage of Miss Barker to Mr. Spier will take place on the evening of April 9 at the home of the bride's mother, in Baltimore.

—Mrs. Mary H. Flint will give the third of a series of four lectures on "The History and Development of Greek Sculpture" this morning at 11 o'clock in the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. The lecture will be illustrated with rare lantern slides, including many never before shown in America. Among the ladies interested in this course are Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. William H. Chapman, Mrs. George Chase, Mrs. Thomas F. Clark, Miss Cromwell, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. D. B. Ivison, Mrs. Adrian Hoffman Joline, Mrs. Luther Laflin Kellogg, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. George William Kemp, Miss Knox, Mrs. Abner Mellen, Mrs. Robert Cunningham Myles, Mrs. Karl Walther Neuhoff, Mrs. F. P. Olcott, Miss Ortgies, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Charles Monson Raymond, Mrs. Charles Henry Ropes, Miss Rothschild, Mrs. Henry Woodward Sackett, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Daniel Ebbets Starr, Mrs. George T. Stevens, Mrs. Charles Strauss, Mrs. J. Langdon Ward, Mrs. D. D. Williamson, and Mrs. Stephen M. Wright.

—The friends of the Babies' Hospital who are to aid the little sufferers each with as many pennies as they are years old will meet with their gifts at the birthday tea to be given to-day at the home of Mrs. John B. Calver of 15 East Fifty-seventh Street. Tea will be served from 3 to 6 o'clock. PATRIARCH.

## NOVELTIES IN SPRING HATS.

**A Handsome Display Made by Lord & Taylor.**

The millinery department of Lord & Taylor, at Broadway and Twentieth Street, has been practically converted into a floral bower for the Spring opening.

Masses of roses, palms, convoluti, and trumpet flowers decorate the pillars, surround the mirrors, and hang about in baskets. The favorite hat decorations seem to be pranulas, cowalips, roses with their foliage, buttercups, and berries. Violets are out of date.

Many of the hats shown are small. There are only two or three "picture chapeaux." The most striking of these is "the Countess," a large hat of fine straw, whose wide brim is arched over the face. The crown is in the Henry II. style, surrounded with three bands of velvet. Long ostrich plumes form the only trimming.

The "dove" toque seems to be the prettiest of its kind for the season. It is entirely of dove gray, the fancy straw being veiled with tulle, and on each side of the crown is a dove lightly poised.

Green is the leading color for this season. Three shades are employed on the same hat. Purple, too, is much used, varying in shades from anemone to the darkest dahlia color. A very charming creation is a large stage hat, made of black gauze, with very wide brim, cut sharply in the front to allow the long plume and feathers to curl over the edge. The crown is surrounded with pink roses. A bandeau of the same flowers rests against the hair.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC ROAD.

**Quite a Decrease in Earnings Last Year Owing to the Poor Cotton Crop—The Company, However, Ends the Year Practically Free from Floating Debt—Property in Good Condition—Increasing Exports from New-Orleans.**

George J. Gould, President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, in his annual report, just issued, shows that the company's business for the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, suffered in consequence of the poor cotton crop. The gross earnings were $7,015,309, a decrease of $337,705; operating expenses of $5,188,437, a decrease of $101,937, and net earnings of $1,826,871, a decrease of $235,768.

President Gould says: "Notwithstanding its comparatively reduced earnings, your company ends the fiscal year practically free from floating debt, with its line in better physical condition both as to roadbed, structures, and equipment than at any time in its history, with its earning capacity enlarged by additional facilities for carrying on its business, and with the promise of a very prosperous future before it. The wisdom of the conservative policy adopted by your management in devoting during the past few years all surplus earnings to the development of the earning capacity and improvement of the physical condition of your property has been fully demonstrated during the past short crop year. It is within bounds to say that if such policy had not been carried out your company would have closed the year burdened with floating debt, and with its earning power greatly impaired.

"The things that particularly offer encouragement to those interested in the Texas and Pacific at the present time are the gradual and steady increase of population along its line both in Texas and Louisiana; the marked increase in its local business, particularly on the Louisiana Division; the growth of commercial industries in its territory, and that which naturally follows such development—a steady growth in its earning power. New-Orleans, the principal terminus of your line, is becoming an important point for the exportation of grain; in fact, in the last few months the shipment of corn alone from that port has exceeded that from any port in the United States. Furthermore, a new enterprise—the shipment of cattle direct from Texas to Liverpool via your line—has been recently inaugurated, and, if successfully established, will add materially to the revenues of your road."

## BRIDGE AT WEST POINT.

**The Hudson to be Crossed by Railroad Trains Near St. Anthony's Nose.**

WEST POINT, March 18.—There is a dent on St. Anthony's Nose. Had it been there in Washington Irving's time there is no telling how he would have accounted for it. Everybody who has read "Knickerbocker's History of New-York" should know that St. Anthony's Nose is one of the principal hills of the Highland range. It rises abruptly from the Hudson, on the east side, about three miles south of West Point. It was there George Washington stretched a chain across the river and stopped the British ships from going to Burgoyne's relief. There was no dent on Anthony's proboscis in those days. In fact, it kept its original shape until to-day, when a gang of men began clearing the ground, preparing for a new bridge which is to span the Hudson at that point. The river is very narrow there. Away back in 1868 the Legislature granted a charter to build the bridge. Several attempts were made to carry on the work, but beyond making a good road along the mountain base nothing else was done. The last company who had charge of the work came over on the west shore and built a foundation for the structure. The funds gave out and the bridge was abandoned. A new company, which has a strong financial backing, has now taken hold of the project, and will push it to a finish. The Directors are Robert and E. W. Serrel, William D. Snow, James Pierce, William G. Lord, Henry Martin, and John W. Hazzard. All of the Directors live in New-York and Brooklyn.

The bridge is to be chiefly for railroad trains. There will be a pathway for passengers, but no wagon road.

### Eulogy of the Locomotive.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents, which has been in session here for two days, adjourned sine die this morning, and the visitors were given a tally-ho drive to Lakeside Park, a pretty suburban resort. The only business done this morning was the reading of an address, which was to have been delivered by Mr. B. W. Wrenn of the Plant system. He was unavoidably absent, and Mr. D. B. Martin of the "Big Four" read his manuscript.

The theme of Mr. Wrenn's address was "Our Fellow-Citizen, the Locomotive," and, after describing the power and achievements of the steam motor, he said: "The marvels of modern travel are being made more marvelous each day. Trains are speeding faster, cities are coming closer together, the map of the world is rapidly growing smaller in point of transportation, nations are being bound fast in closer trade relations, and the civilized world looks on with open-mouthed wonder at the miracles of our fellow-citizen, the locomotive. May his tribe increase."

### East-Bound Emigrant Traffic.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A conference of transcontinental railroad representatives and the Advisory Committee of the Western Immigrant Clearing House was held yesterday. General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island presided as Chairman of the Transcontinental Committee appointed for the purpose of devising a plan for the regulation of east-bound steamship business over Western lines. The proposition submitted was to make the same kind of agreement on the business which is disturbing rates as is now applied to the west-bound immigrant business—that is, to put the business in the Western Immigrant Clearing House or make a clearing house for it.

The conference did preliminary work looking to a recommendation of this plan to all the lines, and decided to ask the steamship agents to meet in conference with the railroads, they being as much interested as anybody. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, who will arrange for such a conference.

### To Settle Pacific Roads' Debts.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Gen. Hubbard, representing the holdings of the Searles estate in the Central Pacific Railroad, presented to the House Pacific Railroads Committee this morning his plans for the settlement of the debt of the Central Railroad to the Government. He explained his plan at length, and compared it with that proposed by the Smith bill, pointing out the defects in the latter, which were remedied by his plan.

W. S. Pierce, on behalf of the Union Pacific Company, proposed an extension of the Hubbard plan, providing for the organization of a company to take the place of the Union Pacific. Under the new company the principal of the Government debt would be extinguished as the subsidiary bonds matured, Jan. 1, 1897, and Jan. 1, 1899. The interest would be liquidated by the issue of fifty-year 2 per cent. mortgage bonds.

### Pennsylvania's Mileage Tickets.

Notices have been posted in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad that hereafter mileage tickets issued by that company will be positively non-transferable, and will not be honored for passage unless presented within the time limit by the original and actual purchaser, in accordance with the printed conditions of such tickets. It is stated that this notice has been called out by an abuse of mileage tickets by scalpers. One of the most prominent Chicago scalpers said on Tuesday that he was glad that the mileage exchange tickets had been abolished, as it would tend to drive out the small class of brokers, who do business on a twenty-dollar capital.

### Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The belief in many quarters that a meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Directors would be held to-day—the regular monthly affair—aroused considerable interest among the security holders of the company and financial men generally, as a rumor gained currency that Mr. Stephen Little, the expert accountant, who examined the books and accounts of the company, would be present and explain his discoveries relating to the finances of the company.

But the meeting was not held, and it is not known when the board will meet again. Now that the property is in the hands of receivers and operated under the direction of the United States Court, there is no necessity for these monthly conferences unless the receivers desire to have the Directors act with them in an advisory capacity. Both Receivers Cowen and Murray are out of the city, and no information in the matter could be obtained.

### International Pacific Road.

A charter for the International Pacific Railroad Company has been filed with the Secretary of State in Topeka, Kan. The object of the incorporation is to construct a line of railroad from the City of Guaymas, on the western coast of Mexico, to Deming, New-Mexico, where it will connect with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, crossing the National boundary line at Bibel. The company will also operate a line of steamships from Guaymas on the North and South American coasts. The authorized capital stock is $10,000,000, and the incorporators are Hugh T. Richards of Los Angeles, Frederick Bartlett, Walter G. Seaver, Charles N. Hale, and George E. Woodhouse of Chicago, and David D. Hoag, Frederick E. Buchanan, and Winfield Freeman of Kansas City, Kan.

### Trolley Franchise Granted.

The Highway Commissioners of the Town of Rye, in Westchester County, at a meeting held yesterday in the office of the Town Clerk, at Portchester, granted a franchise to the Portchester Electric Railroad Company to construct a trolley road along Westchester Avenue, from the corporation line of the village of Portchester to the Rye town line. The road is to be built from Portchester to White Plains. There has been a sharp contest for over a year relative to the granting of this trolley franchise. The resolution to grant it was signed by Highway Commissioners J. H. Clark and Charles Slaney. Commissioner Charles Brennecke of Rye Neck voted in the negative.

### Vanderbilt Board Meetings.

Meetings of the Directors of three or four of the Vanderbilt roads were held in Cornelius Vanderbilt's office in the Grand Central Station yesterday. Presidents Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central, M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four, and H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central were present, as also were several other officials of importance. In addition to the declaration of the New-York Central dividend, various matters of internal policy were discussed and comparisons with regard to recent business conditions were made.

Mr. Depew remarked after the meetings that there was a general expression of satisfaction with the results of the work of the Joint Traffic Association.

### Awarded $25,000 Damages.

To William J. Jones were awarded $25,000 damages yesterday by a jury in Part IV. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Gildersleeve, in a suit against the Union Railroad Company. Jones, who brought suit for $100,000, was injured while standing at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue on June 4, 1893. A wire attached to an electric trolley wire belonging to the Union Railroad Company broke over his head and struck him in the right eye, destroying the sight.

The plaintiff alleged that the accident rendered him unfit for work, and that he ordinarily earned $50 a week as an engineer.

### Lake and Rail Rates.

Managers of the lake transportation lines conferred with railroad representatives from both the East and the West in the rooms of the Joint Traffic Association in this city yesterday, with regard to fixing the freight rates for lake and rail traffic for the coming season. J. F. Goddard, as Trunk Line Commissioner, presided. A committee was appointed to fix up a schedule of rates and report at a meeting to be held to-day.

### Railroad Men and Matters.

—The agreement of the consolidation of the Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company and the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, forming the Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Company of New-York City, was filed in Albany yesterday with the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the new corporation is $1,000,000, and its Directors are E. R. Lynch, William D. Davies, and George R. Warden of Brooklyn, Frederick Viewig of Avondale, N. J.; John F. Little, Jr., Ambrose F. McCabe, W. G. Kimball, and H. A. G. Taylor of New-York, and J. Brownson Ker of Undercliff, N. J.

—Notice was served by the leading dairy and refrigerator men of Chicago last Tuesday on all the railroads entering that city that they will, for one year, use every legal means to divert traffic from any road that makes lower through rates from the West, Southwest, or Northwest than the tariff rate to Chicago, plus the rate from Chicago to Eastern points. They allege that Chicago is being discriminated against, and they have united to fight the discrimination.

—A remarkable run was made on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad last Tuesday by Train No. 60, the second section of the Congressional express. The thirty-five miles between Baltimore and Havre de Grace were covered in 33 minutes, and the run from Perryville to Gray's Ferry, 69½ miles, in 63 minutes, including a stop at Wilmington. The time for the entire distance, 92½ miles, was 88 minutes.

—Edwin Gould, Vice President of the St. Louis Southwestern, said yesterday: "The basis of the rumors of consolidation with Texas Pacific is a desire and effort to consolidate the foreign agencies; that is, the offices of these companies in the different cities outside of Texas. A consolidation of the systems, while much desired, is practically impossible, because of Texas State laws forbidding it."

—Chairman William H. Blackford and John A. Tompkins of the Baltimore Reorganization Committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, in company with Messrs. John K. Cowen and E. J. D. Cross, counsel to the committee, will be in Asheville, N. C., to-day at the hearing on the foreclosure proceedings affecting the road, before Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court.

—The Southern Railway—"Piedmont Air Line"—is now enjoying an unusually large excursion traffic between New-York and Asheville, N. C., and New-York and Hot Springs. The train service has been raised to a high plane of excellence, and excursion tickets are sold at reduced rates.

—Louis D. Heusner is appointed General Western Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, with supervision over the passenger business in Chicago and the territory west of the meridian of Chicago and east of the Rocky Mountains, with office in Chicago.

—Joseph B. Stewart has been appointed Superintendent of the Hudson River Division of the West Shore Railroad, Superintendent of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and Superintendent of the New-Jersey Junction Railroad, in place of William G. Wattson, deceased.

—Official announcement is made of the appointment of George H. Higgins as traveling freight agent and Rufus B. Sage traveling passenger agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco, with headquarters in New-York.

—A bill authorizing the Michigan Central Road to build a bridge across the Detroit River has passed the Dominion Senate at Ottawa.

—D. J. Flanders of the Boston and Maine Road has been elected President of the American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents.

—The amount of Reading stock not deposited under the reorganization plan is said to be about $3,000,000.

—John W. Midgley, Chairman of the Western Freight Association, is in New-York.

—S. H. H. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Road, is in this city.

—President Caldwell of the Lake Shore has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., where he expects to remain several weeks.

—A meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association will be held to-day.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A very treasure-house of little decorative schemes for the country sitting room—our third floor.

FIRST—The quaint old-fashioned desk and writing chair. The desk, with slim, straight legs, ornamental flap, pigeon holes and top for bric-a-brac; the armchair, with a rush seat and an air of snugness and comfort.

THEN—The "gossiping seat" for two, made with hardwood frame and piled with cushions—delightfully quaint and most inviting for a quiet talk.

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## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The managers of the Children's Charitable Union have secured the privilege of the entire receipts on Saturday afternoon of the Liberal Art League's exhibition in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. The proceeds will be turned over for the benefit of the kindergarten and normal classes, 76 Avenue D. The reception will continue from 3 to 7 o'clock, and refreshments will be served. Miss Lulie Berg has kindly consented to sing, and has arranged a musicale to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Senger. Many prominent society people who are interested in charitable work have promised to assist. The patronesses will be: Miss Schurz, the President of the union; Mrs. M. Heidelbach, the Treasurer; Mrs. E. L. Boas, Mrs. H. Budge, Mrs. P. Knauth, Mrs. E. Ruhl, Mrs. A. Von Briesen, Mrs. I. Dreyfus, Mrs. E. Naumberg, Mrs. Charles Spofford, and Mrs. R. A. Schoneman.

—A neat and useful handbook in pocket form for the current year has been issued by the New-York State Department of Public Instruction. It was compiled by Thomas E. Finegan, examination clerk, and is replete with information. The little work contains among other things a list of the State School Commissioners, regulations governing uniform examinations, general school expenditures, and statistics. Space is also found in it for the names of the members of both branches of the Legislature.

—After having been out five hours, the jury which tried, in Part VIII. of the Supreme Court, the suit brought by George Ballard against the Manhattan Railway Company, to recover $5,000 damages for false imprisonment, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon announced to Justice Giegerich, that there was no hope of reaching an agreement, and was discharged. The plaintiff avers that he was charged with disorderly conduct for resenting the impudence of a guard at Chatham Square.

—Park & Tilford have leased the building at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, formerly known as the Oriental Hotel, and converted it into a fashionable apartment house, to be called the Audubon. The ground floor and basement will be occupied by the firm as one of their branch groceries. The apartments in the upper stories are arranged so that they can be let singly or in suites of any number, and will be rented furnished or unfurnished.

—On the steamship Taormina, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, was Mrs. S. Sivva, who deserted her two children at Havre two weeks ago, while en route to New-York to join the father. They were subsequently released on Ellis Island, and given over to him. Mrs. Sivva fell sick, and had to go to the hospital. She is now in the hospital on Ellis Island, and her husband has been sent for.

—The auction sale of seats and boxes for the special performance of "The Heart of Maryland" for the benefit of the Hebrew Infants' Asylum will begin at the Herald Square Theatre at 2:30 P. M. to-day. Maurice Barrymore and Cyril Scott will be the auctioneers. The performance will be given Tuesday afternoon, March 31.

—A public meeting in the interest of co-operative saving and home building will be held at

Thursday
March 19-1896

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

## MANY CHARGES REFUTED

### DEFENSE OF SUPERINTENDENT PIERCE OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

**Former Inmates Tell of Their Treatment While Under His Charge, and State that Money Was Promised Them if They Would Testify Against Him—Never Saw the Skin Broken or Blood Drawn by Any of His Punishments.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 18.—The investigation of the charges that have been preferred against the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, in this town, and against Superintendent James W. Pierce in particular, for cruel and inhuman treatment of the children under his charge, was continued to-day by Referee Daniel W. Guernsey in the Auditorium. Ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills and Richard S. Emmet appeared for the defense, and Harry T. Dykman and F. B. Van Kleeck, Jr., for the complainants. The Board of Managers was present.

The first witness was Teresa See, now Mrs. Yerks, recalled for further examination, who said many had talked with her since the first of January about this investigation, among them being a reporter, who visited her four or five times in Armonk, once in Bedford, and while she was at the Allen House, in White Plains. She did not know who paid her expenses while in the latter house for two weeks. He told her her expenses would be paid, but did not say by whom. He did not write out any statement for her to sign, nor had she put her signature to any paper. She had received money from Mr. O'Leary and other reporters.

When she was in Mr. Willson's home in Mount Vernon she was taken ill and was then taken back to the Temporary Home, where Superintendent Pierce treated her kindly. Being shown two letters she admitted that she wrote them. She refused to allow Dr. Haight to examine her as to the injuries she had testified she had received at the hands of Superintendent Pierce.

George Burgess testified that when he previously asserted the cat-o'-nine-tails with which he was whipped in the home had metal tips, he did not know that to be a fact—he had been told that the lashes had wire tips.

Albert Jackson of Yonkers, who has been active in the case for the complainants, said that he is devoting his whole time to the case, and denied having told Henry Cooley in Mount Vernon that he had lately made more money than in all the rest of his life, but admitted that he had said he had spent more than he could earn in a year.

Miss Cassie L. Payne of Yonkers, a school teacher, was the next witness. She said that she had been a resident in the home, had lived in the home, and had taught in the regular school. While there she saw all the departments of the home, and its scholars. Mr. Pierce was the Superintendent. She had between eighty and ninety children in her school. She punished refractory pupils with the "cat," which was exhibited in the court. Her rule was that the children should obey her. She would sometimes make them stand in a corner, or on the floor. When a child could not be made to mind in any other way she whipped it with the "cat," sometimes on the hands, sometimes on the legs, but never struck a hard blow, only a smart one. She had seen the children's hands after this punishment, and they were red and raised, and the marks would remain perhaps two hours. She had never known them to remain two days. Blood was never drawn. She never punished them in a spirit of anger. The children were very hard to discipline.

She said she never saw marks of punishment on their hands inflicted by another person, more serious than those she inflicted. She had seen some of the children undressed, but never saw upon them any marks of punishment. She never saw nor heard of oil and ashes being used on children's tongues for punishment. She had seen Superintendent Pierce punish children and she reported children to him when they would not allow her to punish them. In those cases the children had been disobedient. They were the older children, and she accompanied them to Mr. Pierce. He first talked to the child, heard both sides of the case, and then the punishment was inflicted with the "cat" exhibited in court. He generally struck either their hands or legs ten blows. He always said, "I am sorry to be obliged to punish you." He never appeared angry when punishing the children. She never saw the skin broken or blood drawn. She never saw children of two, three, or four years of age whipped with the "cat," and never saw upon any of them marks of punishment. His manner was pleasant and friendly as he went about the place, and the children were friendly and respectful. They never shrank away from him in apparent fear, but seemed to flock about him, and he would speak to them, calling them by their names.

She saw Mrs. Hoe, Mrs. MacLean, Miss Brinckerhoff, Miss Becker, and all the lady managers at the home. They visited the witness's school. Sometimes Mr. Pierce accompanied them. They kept themselves informed as to the progress of the school. She never saw a child crouched under a table as a mode of punishment, as had been testified. She saw former inmates frequently come back on visits, and the meeting between them and Mr. Pierce was entirely cordial. She did not know Mr. Pierce before she went there as a teacher. She is not connected with the institution now. She never complained to the Board of Managers of any ill treatment. The "cat" produced in court was the only one in the home while she was there. She asked for the "cat" as a means of punishment, and Mr. Pierce gave it to her. She knew that chains were used to punish with. She saw two chained together for a few days. These were runaways. They had pieces of leather around their ankles under the bands. They always mingled with the other children.

William R. Hallock of Chappaqua, testified he knew Mr. Pierce and knew him when the home was at Pleasantville, and was then employed about it. He knew of three Evans children who were inmates of the institution—two boys and a girl. He never saw either of the boys tied by the thumbs and suspended over a horse stall; nor, for that matter, any boy tied in any manner by the thumbs; nor ever heard of any such thing. The children seemed to love the Superintendent and would run to him. He always said, "How-di-do, boys," and would play ball with them. He only once saw him whip a boy, on the hands, with a strap. Afterward the hands were red, but the skin was not broken, nor was blood drawn. The witness went to the Sunday school regularly, but never saw Mr. Pierce strike a child with a hymn book, nor did he ever see a boy punished by being placed in a crouching position under a desk, as some witnesses had testified.

Miss Grace Hildebrandt of White Plains, testified that she knew Albert Jackson, one of the former witnesses. She heard him say he was helping the prosecution, and doing it to "spite and get even with Superintendent Pierce." Jackson had also told her that Mr. Pierce had been the cause of his losing a job, and that he was using his own money to get even with Pierce.

George Watson of Yonkers, testified he was twenty-two years old. He was once an inmate of the Temporary Home, and left six or seven years ago. He was there three years for truancy. He was punished while there by Mr. Pierce. No blood was drawn at any whipping. He said the "cat" was one like that which was used on him. There were no metal tips on the lashes. The marks he only left red ridges. He had seen marks on boys, but none that cut through the skin. He had had the chains on him, and he had been chained to another boy for running away. A piece of chamois or buckskin was first put around his ankles. He had never known of kerosene oil being put on children's tongues. Mr. Pierce had warned him about a dozen times before whipping him, and talked kindly to him.

Watson said he knew Albert Jackson, and that last Saturday Jackson told him he was working for the Morning Journal and asked him to testify against Mr. Pierce.

He said he was never farmed out. He ran away from the home because he got tired of it. He never told Nettie Gilbert that he ran away to get away from Mr. Pierce. Mr. Pierce always had his coat on when he whipped him. He admitted he was a very mischievious boy in the home.

William Mullins of Yonkers testified that he had been an inmate of the home; had been punished with a strap for disobedience, but the skin was never broken or blood drawn; had never seen blood drawn by whippings. He never knew of kerosene being used to wash children's mouths. Chains were used, but a piece of leather was always placed between the iron and ankle. Albert Jackson offered the witness $3 a day and expenses to testify against Pierce. Albert Jackson wrote a statement, which the witness signed. It told about his having been punished while an inmate of the home.

Henry Cooley of Yonkers, a patrolman of the police force, said he knew Albert Jackson. Jackson had told him "he would get square with Mr. Pierce if he had to lie." Jackson also said he had made more money recently than he had seen before in all his life. He said the character of Albert Jackson, judging from the speech of people, is not good in Yonkers.

Dr. A. M. Haight of White Plains testified that he and his partner, Dr. Kingsley, were the attending physicians at the temporary home. They made monthly reports of the condition of the home. During the last eleven years he had never found any marks of injury on the hands or bodies of the children as a result of punishments. The food was always good and wholesome. Some children had scrofulous sores, and sometimes abscesses followed, which left scars. No children ever made complaint to the witness of harsh treatment. He had seen chains used. There was always a piece of buckskin under the chain about the ankles. The witness had noticed the chains and had talked with the Superintendent on punishments, and considered chains preferable to dark cells. He had never seen a child with handcuffs on nor had he seen any injuries inflicted by the chains. He had never seen girls' hair cut grotesquely as a mode of punishment. The witness said he examined Teresa See within forty-eight hours after she had run away from the home. He found no bruise such as had been testified to by Miss Platt, and such a bruise, if it had existed, could not have disappeared in forty-eight hours.

The doctor then weighed the ten leather tails of the "cat," and declared that they weighed about one-half an ounce, apothecary's weight. His judgment was that it was a suitable implement, if punishment was to be inflicted—superior to a strap or stick. He heard William Roberts testify about two broken fingers, but had no recollection of their having been broken. Roberts's finger was badly bruised, as he had been told, on the playground, and not from punishment by Superintendent Pierce.

The chains and two padlocks which were on exhibition were then weighed, and were found to weigh three pounds. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## THEY ARE ALL ANGRY

### ANSWER TO THE GAYNOR ATTACK ON BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.

**His Remarks, Made at a Dinner, Considered to Have Been Uncalled for, and a Reflection on the Integrity and Civic Loyalty of the Men Who Are to Construct a New Structure over the East River.**

The Commissioners of the new East River bridge were indignant yesterday at the attack made upon them by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the Eastern District of Brooklyn Tuesday. He responded to the toast "Our Country," and interpolated into his speech a reference to the commission in charge of the construction of the new bridge. He is reported to have said:

Every useless dollar wasted in building that bridge will be a heartless crime. When that bridge is built, it will belong to the taxpayers of Brooklyn and they should see that all those who wish to use it pay for the privilege. I am not able to recall the names of the Commissioners, but I trust there is at least one man of you among them who will stand out for the right and see that the people's rights are protected.

Commissioner Batterman, who is a well-known merchant of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and a heavy taxpayer, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he thought it bad taste for Justice Gaynor to go out of his way at a social gathering to attack the commission.

I am surprised that the Justice said he was unable to recall the names of the Commissioners, as Col. Baird, the President of the commission; James A. Sperry, and myself are well-known residents of Brooklyn. The public and the taxpayers may rest assured that there will be no useless expenditure, and no corporation will be accorded any exclusive privileges, but all will be treated alike, and will have to pay for whatever privileges are required by them.

Col. Andrew D. Baird, the President of the commission, did not appear to be much concerned about the remarks attributed to Justice Gaynor. He said:

Everybody knows that this commission has the interest of the public at heart in the building of this bridge, and I don't believe that any talk by Judge Gaynor or anybody else about "a heartless crime" will affect the reputation or the standing of any member of the board. I have lived in Brooklyn for forty-four years now, and I think my tax bill last year was about $7,000. I think I may say that my business record will stand against anything that is suggested against me as a member of this commission.

Salem H. Wales, the Vice President of the commission, said:

I have no controversy over the opinion rendered by Justice Gaynor, nor with any observations that he may see fit to make at public or private dinners. I stood out against the Uhlmann franchise as long as I could, preferring that it should be acquired by due process of law, but this involved, what appeared to the commission great delays in the progress of the work. I was not willing to take the responsibility upon myself of hindering the work, I believe, and I know, that it is the intention of the Commissioners to treat the construction of the bridge as an honorable business transaction, and that, so far as it is possible for them to do so, they will countenance neither wrong nor jobbery of any kind. The decision of Judge Gaynor will not necessarily hinder the work, which will go right on just the same. We shall continue to act under the advice of our counsel.

Secretary Francis B. Thurber said:

I should think that, if the Judge had been familiar with the names of the Commissioners, he would not have thought them lacking in ability or desire to do that which is best for the public interest, and, while recognizing that there is always room for difference of opinion, the fact that eight men, like the Mayor of New-York, the Mayor of Brooklyn, Andrew D. Baird, Henry Batterman, James A. Sperry, Salem H. Wales, R. Deeves, and E. Thurber were unanimous that it was to the interest of the people of the two cities that the charter of the East River Bridge Company should be bought, is a fair presumption that these eight men were not all wrong and that Judge Gaynor is all right in his decision or opinion as to the desirability of a bridge connecting the Eastern District with New-York.

Commissioner Richard Deeves said:

Col. Baird and I, acting as a sub-committee of the commission, made the arrangements with the Uhlmann parties, and we succeeded in scaling down their demands from $800,000 to $200,000. We told the Uhlmann people distinctly that we would not tie up the bridge to any corporation or combination. We propose to give them equal facilities with other corporations and no more. Whatever others have to pay to cross the bridge they will have to pay. We know that the interests of New-York and Brooklyn are well conserved in the arrangement made. The Uhlmann people are given no exclusive rights whatever, and simply stand on the same footing as any other corporation.

The bridge will be a public highway, and may be crossed by any railroad that can approach it. If the Manhattan Elevated Railway can secure an approach to the bridge it will be accorded the right to run trains over it on the same terms as any other railroad that may make application for the same privilege. It was with this understanding that the chief engineer of the commission was directed to report on an eight-track structure, so that equal facilities might be given to all railroads, without discriminating in favor of any corporation. I desire also to call the attention of the public to the fact that the commission has no power to arrange with any railroad company for the use of the tracks. That will be a matter for the Trustees who will be appointed to take charge of the structure when the bridge is completed. Our business is simply to construct the bridge.

The commission met yesterday, and after discussing the decision of Justice Gaynor, decided to appeal from it and instructed its counsel to do so to have the injunction dissolved.

Stearns Brothers, to whom had been awarded the contract to make the borings to ascertain the nature of the bedrock on which the piers of the bridge are to rest, declined to carry out the contract, and it was yesterday awarded to the New-York and New-Jersey Well Company of Ridgewood, N. J. There are to be at least sixteen borings to be made on each side of the river. They will be sunk eighty feet below the surface of the water. The cost will be at least $7,500. It is expected the borings on the Brooklyn side will be finished by May 15, and those on the New-York side by the middle of July. The commission has secured from the American Sugar Refining Company the authority to make the borings between the piers owned by the company on the Brooklyn side of the river.

The commission will meet again next Wednesday.

## THOMAS L. O'BRIEN'S NEW PLACE.

**Appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Schools—Superintendent Jasper on Alcohol Study.**

At the Board of Education meeting yesterday Thomas L. O'Brien was appointed an Assistant Superintendent, at an annual salary of $3,958.33. Mr. O'Brien was Principal of Grammar School No. 51. He has been a teacher since 1875. He is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College.

The following teachers were retired on pensions: Abbe A. Wright, William Mullany, Elizabeth B. Denton, Elizabeth A. Hays, Anna L. Madden, Hannah R. Phillips, Caroline W. Fraser, Marion A. Bliven, Wilhelmina Snyder, Jennie Caldwell, Mary M. Coffey, and Amelia Kiersted. In connection with Amelia Kiersted's retirement, the board took occasion to express its recognition of the faithful manner in which she performed her duties during her fifty years' service as a Principal.

Superintendent Jasper sent a communication respecting a letter he forwarded last Friday to Trustee Reynolds of the Tenth Ward. He wanted the name of the teacher "introduced by a Trustee and recommended by a Principal." At the request of a Trustee, a teacher is very sure to pass for the eligible list, said Mr. Jasper, and he also said: "I could name one teacher in my ward who went all through this process and to-day cannot write a sentence on the blackboard before her pupils without making mistakes in spelling. I have received the Trustees' answer declining to give the information desired. I would suggest that the subject be referred to the Committee on Instruction for investigation and report."

This course was adopted. The building formerly occupied by School No. 62 in the Twenty-third Ward is to be fitted up for a truant school. All janitors who are obliged to secure living apartments outside of the schools are to be allowed $220 a year additional to their salaries, so as to meet the expense of rent.

Superintendent Jasper in a report said that Senate Bill No. 194, intended to change the law regarding the study of alcoholic drink in schools, had been so amended as to be as harmful as the existing law. He recommended that the board express its approval only of Senate Bill No. 194 as originally drafted. The board passed a resolution to that effect, and copies of the resolution were ordered to be printed and sent to every member of the legislative committees having the bill under consideration.

## EMBEZZLER'S TROUBLED CONSCIENCE.

**Frederick Tomkins Surrendered to the Police of Jacksonville.**

JACKSONVILLE, March 18.—Frederick Tomkins, who said his conscience troubled him, surrendered to the police here to-day for embezzlement from I. Frank, a meat dealer at 63 Broome Street, New-York City.

Tomkins entered the employ of Frank in 1893, and was his wagon driver and account collector. He disappeared March 10. It was then discovered that for some time he had been dishonest and that he had appropriated small amounts paid by customers. His peculations are little more than $200.

It is not likely that Mr. Frank will incur trouble and expense in prosecuting Frederick Tomkins. Tomkins is twenty-five years old and unmarried.

## CHUNG SING FAT TO BE ADMITTED.

**But After He Testifies Against Joe Tye He Must Be Deported.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Treasury Department has directed that Chung Sing Fat, a Chinaman, may re-enter the United States at Boston. Joe Tye, a Chinaman, in 1891, stole a sum of money from Fat, who pursued him out of the United States. Since then Tye has been arrested and the testimony of Fat is necessary for the conviction of Tye. The law of 1888 interposes to prevent Fat's re-entrance, but, under a ruling, Attorney General Harmon, permits Fat's return, for the furtherance of the cause of justice, on condition that he be deported after he testifies in the case.

### Internal Revenue Decreased.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Collections of internal revenue for the eight months of the current fiscal year have aggregated $98,881,370, a decrease, as compared with the corresponding months of 1895, of $1,651,090. The principal decrease was in spirits of $3,987,940, while tobacco and fermented liquors show an increase of $2,600,000. The other items show a slight decrease.

## JTS PLEA TO CONGRESS

### BOARD OF TRADE'S ADVICE TO INSURE BUSINESS STABILITY.

**Thinks Heated Discussion of International Questions Involving Menaces of War Detrimental, and Would Have a Consideration of Currency and Finances That Would Place Them on a Stable Basis and Restore Prosperity.**

By unanimous vote, at a well-attended special meeting, the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday approved the suggestion, in the letter addressed to the Board last week by Edward D. Depew, that Congress be asked to quit political scheming and give business a chance. The letter had been referred to the Executive Committee, which submitted a report, in the form of a memorial to Congress and an appeal to business men throughout the country, as follows:

The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation respectfully submits to Congress that, in its judgment, a discontinuance of disturbance of every character is of vital importance to a recovery from the present depressed condition into which all sections and every industry of the country are plunged.

The heated discussion in Congress of international questions, involving menaces of war, following so closely upon our tariff agitations and financial difficulties, has, in the belief of this board, been highly detrimental to every interest of the Nation in that it has tended to keep the country in a continual turmoil.

At no time in our existence have peace and a sound and conservative policy in legislation been more essential to the welfare of this country than at the present moment.

A wise and careful consideration of our currency and finances, tending to place them upon a stable basis, would, in the judgment of this board, be most conducive to the prosperity of the whole Nation.

We, therefore, earnestly and respectfully urge upon Congress that it give attention to these most pressing needs of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing memorial be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That a copy be also sent to every commercial organization in the United States, with the request that they join this board in making the above representations to Congress.

A murmur of approval attended the reading of the report, but members showed no disposition to talk about it. President Darwin R. James remarked that it was plainly sufficient in itself, and put the question of its adoption. A chorus of ayes in its favor and not a single response in the call for dissents committed the board fully to the committee's opinion.

The other business for which the meeting had been called was the presentation of a report from the Terminal Facilities Committee on the bill for State grain elevators in this city and at Buffalo. Chairman Vanderbilt said he had been unable to get a quorum of the committee together.

F. B. Thurber then presented a resolution in favor of the bill. He thought the board should act at once, for delays could not be afforded. A long discussion followed. Lloyd I. Seaman thought present facilities sufficient. If the object of the bill was to reduce rates for handling grain, it could be reached in a better way.

William E. Cleary said that a law to reduce rates passed several years ago, had been evaded, and that this bill seemed the only means likely to correct the matter. It was necessary to employ a strong remedy, for this port was steadily losing business.

Capt. M. Depew read the list of charges at various grain ports, showing that New-York rates were the highest. Milton Knapp said grain could not be handled at one-quarter cent per bushel, as proposed in the bill, and that the State would lose money if it undertook it.

Mr. Vanderbilt thought the State should hesitate to enter into competition with interests long conducted by private capital. Mr. Thurber asked why New-York elevator men should charge $1,500 to handle 10,000 bushels of grain when the charges for the same quantity at Newport News were $300.

After the discussion had lasted about an hour and a half a vote was taken. It resulted in the adoption of Mr. Thurber's resolution of indorsement.

### In Behalf of Public Education.

The West Side Branch of the Public Education Association will hold a meeting at the home of the Misses Ely of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. T. S. Rainsford will preside, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will address the meeting on "The Need of Public Interest in Public Education." Tea will be served at 5 o'clock.

### Going Out of Business.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel R. Kendall as receiver of the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association in proceedings taken to wind up the concern. The association has no liabilities. It formerly owned 120 acres of land adjoining Jerome Park and sold it off in lots some time ago. An order was granted dissolving the corporation.

### George Hartman Sent to Prison.

George Hartman, who is known by 499 other names, pleaded guilty to forgery before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and was sentenced to ten years in State's prison. He was charged with swindling about 500 persons out of a few dollars each by forging insurance papers.

## A NEW PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

**Order of the Founders and Patriots of America Incorporated at Albany—Its Objects Multiplex.**

ALBANY, March 18.—The New-York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, with principal office in New-York City, was incorporated to-day. The objects stated are to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to teach that the purpose of the founders could have had no lasting result but for their patriot sons; to inculcate patriotism; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic.

The Directors are John Quincy Adams, Henry Hale, Henry Lincoln Morris, Howard S. Robbins, and Charles W. Wilkinson of New-York City; William W. Goodrich, Edward N. Greene, Howard Marshall of Brooklyn, and R. E. Prime of Yonkers.

## PUBLIC EMPLOYE ARRESTED.

**Joseph W. Cisco Charged with Stealing Government Crockery and Padlocks.**

Joseph J. Cisco, an opener and packer at the United States Appraiser's Stores, 402 Washington Street, was locked up last evening in the Leonard Street Police Station, charged with larceny. He was arrested by Special Treasury Agents Edward T. McDonald and McGowan. A china cup and saucer, two plates, and two brass padlocks, the latter bearing the United States Government stamp, and $125 in cash were found on the prisoner. He said the examiner, who is T. Ward, Jr., had given the crockery to him, but he could not account for his possession of the padlocks.

Cisco is a war veteran, fifty years old, and has been employed in the Appraiser's Stores for about twenty years. He was foreman of openers and packers in the crockery room.

The prisoner, whose home is at 364 Tenth Avenue, will be examined to-day before United States Commissioner Shields.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"Our Learned Fellow-Townsman,"

BY GEORGE GISSING,

Begins To-morrow.

IT WILL BE FINISHED SATURDAY.

March.
23—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
24—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
25—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
26—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
27—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
28—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker (begins.)

## CREDITS WERE NOT RIGHT

### G. E. HAGERMAN SO SWEARS IN THE CASE AGAINST F. W. DUNTON.

**He Says Certain Ledger Entries Were False and Fictitious—The Prosecution Has Completed Its Side, and the Counsel for the Defense Asks for a Dismissal of the Case—Magistrate Crane Postpones His Decision Until This Morning.**

The examination of Frederick W. Dunton, ex-President of the Bank of Jamaica, L. I., on the charge of misappropriating $10,000 of the funds of the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Company of New-York while President of that corporation, was continued yesterday before City Magistrate Crane, in the new Criminal Court Building.

After a hearing lasting throughout the day, the prosecution completed its case and rested. The counsel for the defense then asked for the dismissal of both charges against Dunton. The Magistrate took the question under advisement, and postponed his decision until 10 o'clock this morning.

George E. Hagerman, President of the New-York and Suburban Investment Company, was again on the stand. He was asked many questions by Mr. Smith, counsel for Dunton, relating to certain specific accounts on the company's books. He was shown a credit to him on the ledger of $15,922.70. He said it was wrong, and should have been only half as much. He was shown a credit on the ledger to Dunton of $7,961.35 in conection with the purchase of certain land. He declared that credit was false and fictitious. Dunton, the witness swore, had never had any interest in the title of the land in question, and there was nothing in the transaction which entitled him to any credit on the books.

A number of credits to Dunton on the ledger, aggregating $23,800, were pointed out to Hagerman, who declared the credits were all false, as the Suburban Company, and not Dunton, actually paid the money for the land in question.

Mr. Brooke, Hagerman's counsel, asked the complainant about the Long Island Boynton Bicycle Railroad Company at Bellport. Hagerman said the Suburban Company had spent about $70,000 in conducting and equipping the same and a half miles of the experimental road at Bellport. A memorandum on which appeared the signature of Dunton was handed to Hagerman. "Tell us about that transaction," said Mr. Smith.

"My sister lost her house through that transaction," said Hagerman, lowering his head. "It is not necessary to bring up that old matter now."

The subject was not pursued further, and the inquiry was carried back to the time when F. H. Van Vechten was counsel to the Suburban Company.

"Where was his office?" askd Mr. Smith.

"At Dunton's elbow."

"Now, that's no answer."

"His office was just as close to Dunton as he could get."

"What did he do for the Suburban Company?"

"That's very hard to tell."

"Can't you tell?"

"Most of it was preparing resolutions and getting them ready for me to sign on the snap."

Hagerman said Van Vechten organized the Bicycle Railroad at Bellport, L. I. Mr. Smith asked Hagerman if the bicycle road and the cigar factory at Bellport were not connected with the Suburban Company.

"No; they were a leak," said the witness. "Were all transactions put on the minutes?"

"They were before Dunton came in. After that it was a sort of a go-as-you-please arrangement."

Hagerman said several pages of minutes of the meetings of the Trustees of the Suburban Company had been torn from the record book, by whom he did not know. He found one such place in the book.

There were cases, too, he said, where he was not at the meetings of the Trustees, but signed the minutes on the representations of Dunton or Van Vechten as to what had been done. Once, he testified, his name was forged to the minutes of a meeting of the Trustees.

The minutes of a meeting in January, 1892, authorizing Dunton to negotiate for discounting the company's notes, were put in evidence, and the defense claimed the authorization extended to the notes alleged to have been misappropriated.

Hagerman said he never got any financial benefit from the credits to him on the company's books. He was asked if he was not Secretary and Treasurer of the Bicycle Railroad at Bellport. He answered affirmatively.

Mr. Brooke asked leave to put in evidence to show Dunton had robbed the Suburban Company of $7,000 in another transaction. He claimed to be able to prove that Dunton had gotten possession of the renewals of $4,000 in notes of the Suburban, discounted by the Holland Trust Company, and had put them in the Bank of Jamaica to his personal credit, the Suburban Company subsequently paying off these notes with its own checks.

The prosecution here rested. Mr. Smith asked that both of the charges be dismissed, as no case had been made out. Mr. Brooke charged that Dunton was afraid to make a defense, and was seeking to escape on a technicality. A prima facie case of guilt, he claimed, had been put forward.

# A SECRET OF THE HEART.

By HOWARD FIELDING.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. Willard Davis is the head of the Union surface lines of New-York, and his office is in the rear of the company's rooms on the third floor of the Ann Street Bank Building. Associated with him in various schemes for the absorption of small street car lines is George Stalbridge. Stalbridge is much disliked by Willard Davis's nephew, young Davis, who believes that Stalbridge is leading his uncle into dangerous and corrupt schemes with the object of finally securing control of the great property himself, and of gaining the hand of Willard Davis's daughter, now engaged to Walter Norman. The morning after a transaction, by which a small line in which Norman is interested, is swallowed up by the large company, young Davis goes down to remonstrate with his uncle. He meets Stalbridge in front of the bank building, and rebukes him. As he mentions Norman's name, young Davis notes that Stalbridge glances upward in a startled way toward the elevated railroad. Young Davis goes to his uncle's office, followed by Stalbridge. The door is locked. There is a key inside the lock. A moan is heard and then a crash. Young Davis pushes the key out with Stalbridge's key, and unlocks the door. He sees his uncle on his knees. The latter tries to speak, and falls to the floor dead. As young Davis entered the room, a door opposite closed with a snap. He bursts it in, but finds the room beyond vacant, with an open window looking on the stone court. It is found that Willard Davis's body has two wounds, one on the head, made by a heavy instrument, and one a stab in the breast with a small pointed weapon. A detective is summoned, who finds Willard Davis's keys on the floor near the entrance door. A towel is hung on a looking-glass high above the wash-stand. Blood stains are found on the door and on the edges of the wash basin. Stalbridge suggests that Norman is a very tall man. Meanwhile among the crowd that gathered at the scene, young Davis had noticed a tall Italian, who excitedly proclaims the murder a just deed. Corroborative evidence still further fixing suspicion on Norman is discovered, and while the detective does not accuse him, the matter assumes a serious aspect, especially as the deed of transfer of Norman's street car line has disappeared from Willard Davis's papers. Norman is unaccountably absent, but returns in time to deny Stalbridge's insinuations to young Davis and the detective. Young Davis declares to Stalbridge that the latter saw Norman on a passing elevated car while Stalbridge and he were talking outside the back building. Stalbridge refuses to exonerate Norman by admitting this, whereupon young Davis threatens to conceal his own knowledge of Stalbridge's whereabouts at the time of the murder. Stalbridge is frightened, and he establishes an alibi for Norman. Suspicion then rests on the tall Italian, who proves to be a stockholder in Norman's line. The detective, Johnson, who has completed his investigations, privately tells young Davis that the torn pieces of the deed of transfer, which he has mentioned to Stalbridge, are a "fake," for the purpose of misleading the latter. He shows young Davis a small scrap of the deed, charred and bloody, which he has found in the waste pipe of the bowl in Willard Davis's office. There is a small round hole in it. A horrible suspicion suggests itself to young Davis.

### PART V.

### A Question of Time.

"This bit of paper was caught upon the weapon that pierced your uncle's heart," he said. "I have that weapon here."

"Not Norman's stiletto!" I cried, remembering that he had taken it.

"There was no stiletto in the case," he said. "The weapon was a peaceful implement, suddenly perverted to a deadly use. There it stands."

He indicated an ordinary spindle on which documents are spiked. It was simply a bit of steel wire about 5 inches long, mounted upon a metal standard, and sharply pointed at the end.

"It was all done in a moment of passion," said the detective. "Your uncle held that fatal contract in his hands. It was burning. The spectacle and your uncle's words at the moment must have maddened the murderer. He struck suddenly and surely with the first thing that came to his hand. Willard Davis fell mortally hurt. As he fell, his head struck the corner of his desk a violent blow. Thus, doubly wounded, he lay upon the floor. The murderer bent over him and slowly, fearfully, withdrew the weapon."

"Why did he do that?"

"Because that bit of paper was pinned down upon the victim's heart. The murderer dared not leave it there. He secured it at the cost of wetting his hands with blood. The paper was soaked. It would not burn. Distracted with fear, the murderer rolled the paper in his hands and thrust it down the escape pipe, where, fortunately for me, it lodged. Then the criminal washed his hands, dried them on that towel, and walked out of that door."

"What are you telling me?" I exclaimed.

"This is all new. What has become of the theory which you explained to me with such care—my uncle struck down, the door locked with his keys, the paper taken, the fatal thrust given at last because the victim revived while Stalbridge and I were at the door."

"Up to the time when I was ten years old," replied Johnson, "I was a very truthful boy. Then I happened to notice that lying was not directly prohibited in the commandments. Since then I have made it a point never to tell the truth unless there is a very pressing need of it. Thus I have risen in my profession—"

"But why was it necessary to lie to me?" I demanded.

"Let me show you why," he said earnestly; "and now you're going to get the exact facts. The great point of this case is that Mr. Davis lived nearly half an hour with a hole in his heart. There was where you went astray. You took my bogus medical report on top of the natural error of the ambulance surgeon, and believed that your uncle had been instantly killed. Wounds in the heart are popularly supposed to be immediately fatal, but that is not true. There are many cases—"

"I know all about them," I broke in, impatiently. "But you forget that when I entered the place I saw that door, leading to the rear room, close; and that it was locked when I reached it. The murderer was just escaping; my uncle was breathing his last. Then, by your measure of time, the assassin had remained with his victim nearly half an hour. Is that credible?"

"It is not," replied the detective. "But I can solve your difficulty. In the first place let me show you how I measured the time. It is rather pretty."

He led me to the bowl beneath the glass, and called my attention to the fact that there was a small leak from the faucet. He asked me to observe the steadiness of it, and then attempt to place the faucet in such a position that there would be a different rate of leakage. I found that the thing could not be done. The faucet worked by a law of its own, and wherever placed, it would spring at once to the position it seemed to prefer.

"Just after the crime," said Johnson, "when you and I bent over this bowl looking for bloodstains, I noticed that leak. Instantly I marked the level of the water in the bowl. Afterward I experimented and found that the time required for the bowl to be filled to that point was fifty-one minutes. Take twenty-five minutes off for the time between the discovery of the crime—coincident with your uncle's death—and my marking of the bowl. That leaves twenty-six minutes. Now add four minutes for the time taken by the murderer in washing his hands. That makes just half an hour that your uncle lived."

"This is guess work," said I. "How do you know that the murderer left no water in the bowl?"

"Because, my dear sir, the last thing he did was to push down this bit of paper, and he wouldn't have done that while there was water in the bowl. He didn't let any run afterward, otherwise the paper would have been soaked. He pushed it in, supposing it would fall down the pipe. Then he replaced the stopper—or it fell into place—and my timepiece was in operation.

"Now as to the closing of that door. Watch this little experiment. I open the

"By Heaven, Mack, You've Lost Him!"

door thus. Now will you oblige me by opening the main door suddenly? Thanks. You perceive the draught of air shuts this one. It fastens itself. I've replaced the lock you broke, and everything is as it was. So we've disposed of your delusion that you were right on the heels of the murderer."

I was considerably perplexed by this sudden change of theory. It was hard to escape the detective's reasoning in regard to the time of the commission of the crime, yet there were several points that needed explanation. For instance, how could the door have been locked on the inside with my uncle's keys? I heard them drop out of the lock. Who had put them into it?

"It was Mr. Davis himself," said Johnson, when I put the question to him; "he was trying to get out. Doubtless he was feebly crying for help, but no one heard. Those marks of hands upon the door were his. The position shows that they were made by some one who was supporting himself with difficulty.

"He could not open the door, and for a very good reason. Dazed and dying, he had selected the wrong bunch of keys. I got the right one out of his pocket, and the key of that door was on it.

"And that's the great point of this case. That door was locked—not with Mr. Davis's key, for otherwise it would not have been in his pocket. There is but one other, and that belongs to—"

"Stalbridge!" I exclaimed.

"Correct, and beyond a doubt Stalbridge is the murderer."

"My instinct told me so, even when I believed absolutely that I knew him to be innocent."

"And now for the reason why I deceived you," continued the detective. "At first I acted on general principles. My theory propounded in this room was intended to deceive everybody. Afterward I acted for the sake of the effect upon Stalbridge. I did not know him to be guilty, but I strongly suspected him. I had heard of his stopping you and taking you for a walk. If he had anything to say, why didn't he bring you up here? Or take you into one of the rooms of the Union Lines? It was fair to guess that he wanted to keep you out of the way.

"At last you forced him back to the scene of his crime. What must have been his surprise and horror at finding that his victim still lived! But soon he saw that it was to be his own salvation.

"The closing door, the wound in the heart—everything seemed to indicate that the crime was but just done. Then he could prove an alibi through you.

"Instantly the desire to convict Norman seized upon him. He was Norman's rival for Miss Davis's hand, and had worked in that cause as well as for money in getting your uncle into his power. It was in my favor that he should plot to convict Norman, for he was more likely to be led into an indiscretion. And the surest way to keep him at it was to satisfy him of his own safety—to make him over-confident. For that reason I worked upon you. He would not have believed me, but he put faith in what came to him through you. He knew you to be his bitter enemy, and nothing could sustain him so much as your confidence in his innocence.

"Meanwhile I had Norman more or less under suspicion. I knew that he had been here, though I was not aware that Stalbridge was present at the same time. You forced that out of Stalbridge, and also the very valuable and singular alibi for Nor

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**FOREIGNERS SELL STOCKS ON THE THREATENING POLITICAL OUTLOOK.**

**The International Specialties All Lower—St. Paul Suffers with the Rest, Notwithstanding Its Good Earnings—Tobacco Lower on Uncertainty Concerning the Dividend—Threatened Adverse Litigation Affecting Consolidated Gas.**

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

London came lower this morning, and its weakness was reflected in the local market throughout the day. The foreign political situation in connection with the British expedition to Dongola explained London's attitude on the market.

All the international specialties were lower, including St. Paul, notwithstanding the handsome earnings of the company for the second week in March. Louisville and Nashville lost 1⅛, Kansas and Texas preferred 1¼, Denver preferred 1, and Southern preferred ⅞. Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, and Erie also lost material fractions. Kansas and Texas earnings for the second week of the month show a loss of over $15,000. The weakness in Denver preferred was attributed to the disappointment of holders over the failure of the Directors to maintain the stock on a four-per-cent. dividend basis. In the Grangers, Burlington lost 1⅛, and Rock Island and Northwestern large fractions.

The principal speculation was in the industrials. Tobacco was the leader, and it moved between 80⅛ and 82¼, closing at 81¼, a net loss of 1⅜ points. The Directors met to-day and took no action on the dividend. This, however, does not mean that a dividend will not be declared in the near future, although there is considerable doubt on the matter. Sugar, after selling at 117⅝, declined to 115⅞, and closed at 115¾, a net loss of 1½ points. There was nothing new on the property. Consolidated Gas broke from 152½ to 148, and closed at 151, a loss of 1½ points. Threatened adverse legislation in Albany was the excuse for the early weakness. In the other industrials, Distillers' lost a point, General Electric 1¼, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 1½. The last-named company makes an encouraging show of earnings for February. Leather preferred was also heavy, and closed ¾ lower.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $92,139,761; balances, $6,250,973; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $192,519.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

## BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54⅜@55⅜c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.. | $17,065,510 |
| Exports for same period | 13,069,041 |
| Net imports | $3,996,469 |
| Net exports to date, 1895 | 18,132,073 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | 5,081,902 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 28,928,907 |

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days, a decline of ½c, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount, Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50@25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

## GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛. The sales were $39,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅞@116¾, and $2,000 5s, coupon, at 113½. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 95 | .. |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 105 | 106¾ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 110½ | 111½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 116⅜ | 117 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 116⅜ | 116⅞ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 112¾ | 113½ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 113 | 113¼ |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 102 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 105 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 107 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100 | .. |

In State securities, $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 61⅜@61.

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| America | 300 |
| American Exchange | 170 |
| Broadway | 230 |
| Commerce | 195 |
| Continental | 130 |
| Fourth National | 180 |
| Gallatin National | 290 |
| German-American | 115 |
| Hanover | 1,000 |
| Importers & Traders' | 535 |
| Irving | 137½ |
| Leather Manufacturers' | 170 |
| Lincoln National | 680 |
| Manhattan | 720 |
| Market & Fulton | 200 |
| Metropolis | 400 |
| National Union | 190 |
| New-Amsterdam | 190 |
| New-York | 230 |
| New-York County | 580 |
| Ninth National | 115 |
| Pacific | 180 |
| Phenix | 108 |
| Seaboard National | 167 |
| Shoe & Leather | 93 |
| Southern National | 107 |
| State of New-York | 108 |
| Third National | 105 |
| Tradesmen's | 90 |
| United States National | 175 |
| West Side | 275 |
| Western National | 110 |

There was a sale of 97 shares of Tradesmen's at 90.

## SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction to-day at 111 Broadway:

17 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 172¼.

$5,000 Williamsburg Gaslight Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1900, 105⅝.

100 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 97½.

10 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 227½.

410 shares Consumers' Cordage Company, (ordinary,) hypothecated, 26.

140 shares Consumers' Cordage Company, preferred, hypothecated, 90.

2 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 540.

30 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 391.

20 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 68.

100 shares American Book Company, $100 each, 150.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) $50 each, 165.

8 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 204.

15 shares Columbia Bank, New-York, $100 each, 188.

8 shares Southern National Bank, $100 each, 110.

14 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed, $50 each, 166.

200 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 255.

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, payable March 31.

—The Denver Consolidated Gas Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable April 1.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. | Closing—Bid. | Closing—Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 16½ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ¼ | 16 | 16¼ | 300 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 64 | 64 | 63½ | 63½ | — ½ | 62½ | 63½ | 400 |
| American Express | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | .. | 110 | 111½ | 185 |
| *American Sugar Refineries | 117 | 117⅜ | 115⅝ | 115¾ | —1½ | 115⅝ | 115¾ | 15,820 |
| American Tel. & Cable Co | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | .. | 92 | .. | 40 |
| American Tobacco | 82¼ | 82½ | 80½ | 81¼ | —1⅜ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 63,835 |
| A., T. & S. F., pf., when iss. | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ¼ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 1,065 |
| *A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss. | 23 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ⅛ | 24 | 25 | 110 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅜ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 1,750 |
| *Brooklyn R. T. | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ | .. | .. | 100 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 10¼ | 10½ | 10 | 10 | — ¼ | 10 | 10¼ | 880 |
| Chicago & Alton | 157 | 158½ | 157 | 158½ | .. | 155 | 159 | 75 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | .. | 43 | 44 | 20 |
| Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | .. | 96 | 100 | 5 |
| Chicago Gas, t. r. | 66⅛ | 66⅞ | 63½ | 63½ | — ¾ | 65½ | 65¾ | 1,975 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 77⅜ | 77⅜ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | —1⅛ | 76¼ | 76½ | 6,991 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 103¼ | 103½ | 103 | 103 | — ½ | 103 | 103¼ | 675 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 145½ | 145½ | 145 | 145 | .. | 144½ | 146 | 75 |
| C., M. & St. Paul | 77¼ | 77⅜ | 76¾ | 76¾ | — ⅜ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 12,913 |
| C., M. & St. Paul pf. | 129½ | 129½ | 129⅜ | 129⅜ | — ⅛ | 129 | 129½ | 315 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. | 71⅛ | 71½ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | — ⅜ | 70¾ | 71 | 5,320 |
| Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. | 35½ | 35½ | 35¼ | 35¼ | —2 | 35 | 35½ | 595 |
| Clev., Lorain & Wheel. pf. | 53 | 53 | 51¾ | 51¾ | —1 | 51 | 52 | 750 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ½ | 27½ | 28 | 220 |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 3½ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ | 3 | 3½ | 200 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 151 | 152 | 148 | 151 | —1½ | 150½ | 151¼ | 3,220 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | + ⅞ | 126 | 127½ | 193 |
| Del., Lack. & West | 160⅝ | 160⅞ | 160⅞ | 160⅜ | — ⅞ | 160½ | 161 | 200 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | —1 | 47 | 47⅛ | 1,070 |
| Dist. & C. F., all in. pd. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 5,860 |
| Erie | 15½ | 15½ | 14½ | 14¾ | — ¾ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 1,072 |
| Erie 1st pf | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | —1 | 39½ | 40 | 250 |
| Erie 2d pf | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | .. | 24¼ | 25 | 17 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | +5 | 45 | 53 | 100 |
| General Electric | 37¼ | 37⅝ | 36¾ | 36¾ | —1¼ | 36¼ | 36⅝ | 5,905 |
| Illinois Steel Co | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | —1 | 65 | 72 | 100 |
| Iowa Central | 8½ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ¾ | 8¼ | 8⅞ | 400 |
| Iowa Central pf | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36 | 36 | — ¾ | 35½ | 36½ | 200 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines pf | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ | 14 | 16 | 110 |
| Laclede Gas | 20⅜ | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ⅛ | 20 | 20½ | 2,430 |
| Laclede Gas pf | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | + ⅛ | 82 | 85 | 100 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | + ½ | 71 | 73 | 110 |
| Lake Shore | 146½ | 146½ | 146½ | 146½ | .. | 146 | 148 | 1 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 52¼ | 52⅝ | 51¾ | 51¾ | —1⅛ | 51⅝ | 51¾ | 5,210 |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chi | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. | 8¾ | 9½ | 400 |
| Manhattan Con | 104½ | 104¼ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | — ⅜ | 103½ | 103¾ | 810 |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | .. | 102½ | .. | 10 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf. | 50 | 50½ | 50 | 50½ | + ½ | 50 | 51 | 300 |
| Minnesota Iron | 71 | 71 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | —1¼ | 70½ | 71 | 3,400 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. | 28 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | —1⅛ | 27⅝ | 27½ | 1,130 |
| Missouri Pacific | 23¼ | 23½ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ⅜ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | 3,352 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. | 22½ | 26 | 1 |
| Morris & Essex | 162¾ | 162¾ | 162¾ | 162¾ | — ⅜ | 162 | 164 | 208 |
| *National Lead Co. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | .. | 23¾ | 24 | 108 |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | + ½ | 86¼ | 87¼ | 145 |
| New-Jersey Central | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | + ⅞ | 106¼ | 106½ | 100 |
| New-York Central | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | 97¾ | 97¾ | .. | 97½ | 98 | 63 |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf | 29½ | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | .. | 30 | 31 | 500 |
| New-York, Sus. & West | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | .. | 9¾ | 10 | 50 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf | 24¾ | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24½ | — ¼ | 24 | 24½ | 330 |
| Norfolk & Western | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 200 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | 580 |
| North American | 2¼ | 2¼ | 1¾ | 2 | — ⅛ | 1⅞ | 2 | 2,405 |
| Northern Pacific | 13 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ | 12½ | 12¾ | 2,145 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 13 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ | 12½ | 12¾ | 1,150 |
| Ontario & Western | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 428 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N. | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ | 3½ | 4½ | 1,202 |
| Pacific Mail | 26½ | 26½ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ¾ | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 1,090 |
| Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd. | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ | 11¼ | 11¾ | 53 |
| Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | .. | .. | .. | 110 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | .. | 4⅜ | 5¼ | 110 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. | 11 | 11½ | 100 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | — ⅛ | 40 | 40½ | 50 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 124⅝ | 124⅝ | 124⅝ | 124⅝ | .. | 123½ | 125 | 50 |
| Southern Pacific | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19 | 19 | — ½ | 19 | 19⅛ | 400 |
| Southern Railway | 9¼ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 510 |
| Southern Railway pf | 30½ | 30⅝ | 29 | 29⅜ | — ⅞ | 29¼ | 29⅝ | 3,209 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 29½ | 29½ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | —1½ | 28⅝ | 28½ | 3,915 |
| Texas Pacific | 8¼ | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .. | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | 300 |
| Union Pacific, t. r. | 6⅞ | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ¼ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 1,312 |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —1⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | 100 |
| United States Cordage, t. r. | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ¼ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 1,160 |
| U. S. Cordage pf., t. r. | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | .. | 9 | 9½ | 300 |
| U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r. | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ½ | 19 | 19½ | 125 |
| *United States Leather | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ | 9¼ | 9¾ | 320 |
| *United States Leather pf | 61 | 61¼ | 60½ | 60¼ | — ¾ | 60¼ | 60½ | 9,340 |
| *United States Rubber | 27½ | 27½ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅞ | 26 | 26¾ | 750 |
| Wabash | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | 805 |
| Wabash pf | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅜ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 1,141 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 85⅞ | 85⅞ | 85¼ | 85¼ | — ⅝ | 85 | 85½ | 1,148 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 1,945 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 36 | 36 | 33 | 34⅝ | —1⅞ | 33 | 35½ | 980 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | | 186,590 |

*Unlisted.

### Bonds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer Cot Oil Co 5s | 1,000 | 105¾ | North Pac 2d Coup | 5,000 | 112¾ |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 2,000 | 110 | | 15,000 | 112⅝ |
| Amer Dock & Imp 5s | 1,000 | 113 | | 4,000 | 112½ |
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s | 1,000 | 69¾ | | 20,000 | 112 |
| Atch, Top & S F 4s | 6,000 | 78½ | North Pac 3d Coup | 10,000 | 79 |
| Trust Co Certfs | 3,000 | 78 | | 6,000 | 78½ |
| | 22,000 | 77¼ | | 5,000 | 78⅛ |
| | 1,000 | 77½ | | 1,000 | 77½ |
| Atch, Top & S F gen 4s when issued | 5,000 | 48⅜ | North Pac Cons 5s | 95,000 | 48⅝ |
| | 1,000 | 79½ | | 10,000 | 48⅞ |
| Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s when issued | 5,000 | 48⅜ | | 10,000 | 48⅞ |
| | 2,000 | 48½ | | 12,000 | 48⅝ |
| Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st installment paid | 21,000 | 48½ | | 10,000 | 48½ |
| | 10,000 | 48¼ | | 1,000 | 48⅜ |
| | 1,000 | 48⅜ | | 10,000 | 48¼ |
| | 10,000 | 48¼ | | 20,000 | 48 |
| | 5,000 | 48⅛ | | 13,000 | 47⅞ |
| | 28,000 | 48 | | 18,000 | 48¼ |
| Austin & Northw 1st | 10,000 | 86 | | 3,000 | 48½ |
| Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s | 55,000 | 114¼ | | 10,000 | 48¼ |
| | 3,000 | 113¼ | | 1,000 | 48⅛ |
| | 3,000 | 113 | | 20,000 | 48 |
| Bur, C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s | 5,000 | 48⅛ | | 27,000 | 48 |
| | 1,000 | 107 | | 2,000 | 47⅞ |
| Canada So 1st Gtd | 1,000 | 108¼ | | 18,000 | 48 |
| | 5,000 | 108¾ | | 7,000 | 48⅛ |
| Canada Southern 2d | 1,000 | 104½ | | 10,000 | 48 |
| Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s | 19,000 | 47¾ | | 1,000 | 47⅞ |
| | 1,000 | 73½ | | 19,000 | 47¾ |
| Ches & Ohio Con 5s | 8,000 | 82¾ | Trust Co Certfs | 23,000 | 47½ |
| | 4,000 | 118 | | 10,000 | 43⅝ |
| Chi, Bur & Q Cons 7s | 2,000 | 110¾ | | 5,000 | 43½ |
| | 4,000 | 118 | | 20,000 | 44 |
| Chicago & Erie 1st | 2,000 | 110¾ | | 10,000 | 43¾ |
| Chi & North Pacific 1st Trust Co Certfs | 10,000 | 43⅝ | | 10,000 | 43½ |
| | 5,000 | 43½ | North Pac Col Tst Notes | 15,000 | 90⅛ |
| | 12,000 | 47½ | | 5,000 | 90½ |
| Canada Southern 2d | 1,000 | 93 | | 20,000 | 90½ |
| Chicago & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 | 5,000 | 111 | | 29,000 | 90⅝ |
| | 5,000 | 111 | | 26,000 | 90½ |
| Chicago & N W S F 5s Registered | 2,000 | 110½ | | 1,000 | 90¼ |
| Chi, R I & Pac Ext 5s | 5,000 | 103¼ | | 10,000 | 90⅜ |
| | 14,000 | 103⅛ | | 6,000 | 90⅛ |
| Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s | 1,000 | 108⅝ | | 5,000 | 90 |
| Cleve & Canton 1st | 10,000 | 81½ | North Pacific Div Scrip Extended | 500 | 75 |
| Trust Co Certfs | 15,000 | 81¼ | | 7,000 | 75 |
| Cleve, Lor & Wheel 1st | 5,000 | 106½ | Northern Ry of Cal 5s | 8,000 | 94 |
| Col, Hock Val & Tol 5s | 6,000 | 84¾ | | 5,000 | 94¼ |
| Col & Ninth Av 1st | 2,000 | 112 | Ohio & Mississippi 1st Springfield Div | 2,000 | 105 |
| Den & Rio Grande 4s | 4,000 | 89½ | Oregon Imp Con 5s Trust Receipts | 6,000 | 20 |
| | 2,000 | 89½ | Oregon Short Line 6s | 5,000 | 112¼ |
| | 11,000 | 89 | Trust Co Certfs | 5,000 | 112 |
| Erie Gen Lien 3-4s | 15,000 | 65¾ | Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs | 2,000 | 67 |
| | 1,000 | 66 | Phil & Reading Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs | 10,000 | 78 |
| | 6,000 | 65¾ | Pittsburg & Connelisv 1st 5s | 15,000 | 101¼ |
| Ft Worth & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs | 5,000 | 67⅞ | Pittsburg & Westn 1st | 6,000 | 70¼ |
| Housatonic Con 5s | 10,000 | 122½ | Rio Grande Westn 1st | 5,000 | 75¾ |
| Int & G N 2d Mtge | 4,000 | 72½ | | 10,000 | 75½ |
| | 1,000 | 71 | Rome, W & Ogd Cons | 10,000 | 118¼ |
| L, S & M So 2d Reg | 5,000 | 119½ | St Louis & Ir Mt 2d | 10,000 | 103 |
| Lehigh Val Term 5s | 1,000 | 112½ | St Louis & Ir Mt 5s | 1,000 | 81 |
| Lehigh & W B Con Assented | 14,000 | 112 | St L & S F Trust 5s | 3,000 | 89 |
| | 1,000 | 104¼ | St L & S F G M 6s | 1,000 | 107 |
| Lex Av & Pav F 1st | 20,000 | 111½ | | 1,000c | 95 |
| | 4,000 | 111⅜ | Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s | 6,000 | 75 |
| Long Island G M 4s | 1,000c | 107 | | 4,000 | 79¼ |
| | 1,000c | 95 | St L Southwestern 1st | 6,000 | 73 |
| Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s | 4,000 | 79¼ | South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated | 2,000 | 57 |
| Lo, N A & Chi G M | 1,000 | 72¾ | South Pac of Cal 5s | 7,000 | 90½ |
| Milw & St Paul 1st, Chi & Mo Riv 5s | 8,000 | 108 | So Pac of N M 1st | 10,000 | 106 |
| | 2,000 | 108½ | Southern Ry 1st 5s | 7,000 | 91⅜ |
| Chi & Pacific Westn 5s | 1,000 | 113¼ | | 2,000 | 91¼ |
| Terminal 5s | 1,000 | 112¾ | | 4,000 | 91 |
| Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s | 12,000 | 85¾ | | 5,000 | 90¾ |
| Shoe & Leather | 2,000 | 85¾ | | 6,000 | 90½ |
| Mo, Kan & Texas 2d | 700 | 38½ | | 10,000 | 90¼ |
| | 3,000 | 59½ | Texas & Pac 1st 5s | 2,000 | 90 |
| | 9,000 | 59½ | Texas & Pac 2d Inc | 1,000 | 23¼ |
| Mo, Kan & Tex of T 5s | 1,000 | 79½ | | 4,000 | 23⅛ |
| Mo, Kan & East 1st | 1,000 | 93 | | 10,000 | 23½ |
| Mo Pacific 1st Cons | 1,000 | 91 | Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Receipts | 2,000 | 75 |
| Mobile & Ohio New | 4,000 | 118¼ | Union Elevated 1st 6s | 1,000 | 99¼ |
| Nash, C & St L Con | 3,000 | 101 | Union Pacific 1st, 1898 | 6,000 | 99 |
| N Y Central 1st Coup | 25,000 | 120 | | 1,000 | 103⅝ |
| N Y, L E & Western New 2d Consol | 1,000 | 92 | | 5,000 | 104 |
| J P M & CO or D M & Co Stamped Certfs | 1,000 | 70½ | Union Pac Ext S F 5s | 5,000 | 38¼ |
| N Y, L E & West 1st | 1,000 | 132 | Wabash 1st 5s | 1,000 | 107¼ |
| Norfolk & Western Maryland & W Div | 20,000 | 67 | | 1,000c | 107⅛ |
| | 19,000 | 68 | | 3,000 | 107⅝ |
| | 10,000 | 67⅞ | | 3,000 | 107 |
| | 1,000 | 67¾ | Wabash 2d | 2,000 | 74½ |
| | 10,000 | 68 | West Shore Gtd 4s | 5,000 | 105¾ |
| | 11,000 | 67⅝ | Wilkes & East 1st | 6,000 | 89½ |
| Nor Pac 1st Coup | 10,000 | 117¼ | Wisconsin Cen Co 1st | 5,000 | 43 |
| | 1,000 | 117¼ | Trust Receipts | 20,000 | 44 |
| Total sales | | | | | $1,610,000 |

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville & Nashville ⅞, to 53¼; St. Paul ½, to 79; Erie ⅛, to 15⅝; do, second consols ¼, to 73; New-York Central ¾, to 100; Northern Pacific preferred ½, to 13½; Union Pacific ¼, to 6⅞, and Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 56⅞. Illinois Central sold at 98½, Reading at 5⅜, and Atchison at 10⅜. British consols declined 5-16, to 109 5-16 for money and 109⅝ for the account.

LONDON, March 18—4:30 P. M.—Money—½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝@⅞ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 50c for the account. Spanish fours, 62⅛.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s | 93 | 96 |
| American Bank Note | .. | 42 |
| American Grocery 1st | .. | 55 |
| American Surety Company | 208 | 214 |
| American Typefounders' | 4½ | 4½ |
| American Typefounders' pf | 22 | 25 |
| *Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895 | 103 | .. |
| †Atlantic Trust (new) | 177 | 182 |
| †Boston & New-York Air Line | .. | 11 |
| Boston & New-York Air Line pf | 103½ | 105½ |
| Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co | 136 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 190 | 195 |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 105 | .. |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 107 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 107 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 106 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 170 | 172 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | .. | 15 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 97½ | 100 |
| Brooklyn Trac. Com., 1st as. paid | 10¾ | 11¾ |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 44½ | 46½ |
| ‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s | 104¾ | 105½ |
| Brooklyn Union Gas stock | 83 | 85 |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 105½ | .. |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 105 | 106 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 61 | .. |
| Central & South American Tel | 120 | 123 |
| Central Cross-Town | 192 | .. |
| Central Park, North & East River | 160 | .. |
| Central Trust Company | 1015 | 1025 |
| Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock | .. | ¾ |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | ¼ | ¾ |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds | 33 | 39 |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 158 | .. |
| Coney Island Jockey Club stock | 35 | .. |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock | 70 | .. |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 103 | 105 |
| Continental Trust | 168 | 175 |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | 40 | 50 |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. | 90¼ | .. |
| Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R. | 164 | 170 |
| ‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip | 100½ | 103 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 98 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 330 | 345 |
| Ensley Land Co. | ¾ | 1¼ |
| †Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co | 70 | 77 |
| Equitable Gas Company of New-York | 200 | 207 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust Co | 775 | .. |
| Fidelity & Casualty Co | 350 | .. |
| Fort Wayne & Jack. pf | 123 | .. |
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 83 | .. |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st Gs | 92 | 94½ |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av | .. | 62 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 114½ | 116½ |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 64 | 69 |
| Fourth National Bank | 180 | 185 |
| Gallatin National Bank | 298 | .. |
| Garfield National Bank | 450 | .. |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 107 | .. |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 49 | 51 |
| Guaranty Trust Company | 400 | 410 |
| Hide & Leather National Bank | 88 | .. |
| ‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf | 95 | 100 |
| ‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf | 95 | 100 |
| H. B. Claflin Company | 96 | 99 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 77 | 79½ |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 99 | 100 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 3½ | 5½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 23 | 25 |
| ‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s | 102 | .. |
| ‡Holland Trust stock | .. | 85 |
| Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank | 535 | 543 |
| †Indianapolis Gas stock | 140 | .. |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 105¼ | 106½ |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock | 62 | 64 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 74½ | 76 |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 107 | .. |
| †Iron Steamboat | 5 | 8 |
| †Iron Steamboat bonds | .. | 70 |
| Journeay & Burnham | 42 | .. |
| Journeay & Burnham pf | 95 | 99 |
| Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds | 94 | 98 |
| Knickerbocker Trust Company | 183 | 186 |
| Lafayette Gas stock | 88 | 90 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 93 | 95 |
| Lawyers' Surety Company | 99 | 103 |
| Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s | 30 | 36 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s | 77½ | 79½ |
| Lorillard Company pf | 104 | 107½ |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 14 |
| †Madison Square Garden 2d | .. | 70 |
| Mahoning Coal Railroad pf | 108 | .. |
| Manhattan Trust Company | 138 | .. |
| Mechanics' National Bank | 185 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907 | 108 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913 | 101 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915 | 110 | .. |
| Mercantile Trust Company | 385 | 405 |
| Metropolitan Trust Company | 290 | 305 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Company | 14½ | 16 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf | 55 | 59 |
| Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds | 87 | 91 |
| Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady) | .. | 80 |
| Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady) | .. | 60 |
| Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y. | 222 | 238 |
| National Citizens' Bank | 138 | 138 |
| National Bank of Commerce | 197 | 203 |
| National Shoe & Leather Bank | 94 | 99 |
| †National Wall Paper Co. pf | 58½ | .. |
| Newburg Electric Railway 6s | 98 | 104 |
| Newburg Electric Railway stock | 54 | 65 |
| New-Jersey & New-York R. R. | 2½ | 4½ |
| †New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds | 26 | .. |
| New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs | 1 | 2 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock | 35½ | 37 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf | 71 | 74 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 99¾ | 100¾ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols | 87¼ | 88½ |
| N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d | 8 | .. |
| N. Y., L. & W. stock | 118 | 121 |
| N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock | 34 | .. |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 125 | 127 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Rights | 4¾ | 5½ |
| N. Y. & Texas land scrip | 60 | .. |
| New-York Air Brake Co | 5 | 8 |
| N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s | 109 | 111 |
| N. Y.

# FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**BANKS.**

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

**TRUST COMPANIES.**

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

**FINANCIAL.**

## BUTTE & BOSTON MINING COMPANY.

**To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, the Stockholders and Creditors:**

The undersigned, at the request of a majority of the bondholders, have consented to act as a Committee for the Reorganization of the affairs of this Company, and have organized by the selection of E. Rollins Morse as Chairman and Thomas Nelson as Secretary.

The recent levying of attachments against the property of the Company, and the default in payment of the March 1st coupons and of the sinking fund payment, followed by the appointment of receivers of the property, render necessary prompt action for the protection of the property and the rights of the bondholders, shareholders and creditors.

An agreement has accordingly been prepared under which deposits of claims and securities may be made with the **Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, until March 31st, 1896.** By the terms of the agreement, the right is reserved to all persons depositing securities, to withdraw the same, if the plan of reorganization when announced by the Committee, is not satisfactory to them.

E. ROLLINS MORSE,
SAMUEL CARR,
GORDON ABBOTT,
WILLIAM A. GASTON,
THOMAS NELSON.

Boston, March 16th, 1896.

## United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Chauncey M. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William H. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

## KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

**Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.**
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
**Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.**
Separate Department with
**Special Facilities for Ladies.**
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

New-York, January 15, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
## CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S
Consolidated First Mortgage
4 1-2 % Bonds Due 1930.

We are prepared to purchase, at their face value, the Coupons, maturing March 1, 1896, of above Bonds from such holders as shall present the same to us.

SPEYER & CO.
11 BROAD STREET.

**Buffalo Street R'way Consol. 5s.**
**United Elec. Light & Power 1sts.**
**Hudson River Telephone Stock.**
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

## 2 PER CENT. PER DAY

Made on fluctuations. Something new. Send for pamphlet.
WILLIAM EDWARDS,
Room 18, No. 47 B'way.

## BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**FINANCIAL.**

## To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
## Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Llen 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO Reorganization.

**The undersigned, the committee recently appointed to reorganize the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, have organized by the election of General Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, and Henry C. Deming, Secretary, and will proceed to ascertain the exact condition of the property and to formulate a plan of reorganization for submission to the holders of the securities of the company. The co-operation of the firms in London who are acting together for the protection of the English holders of securities issued by them is anticipated.**

New-York, March 6, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EUGENE DELANO,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM A. READ,
EDWARD R. BACON,
AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY BUDGE.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**DIVIDENDS.**

**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO,**
55 Liberty Street, New-York, Mch. 17, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 12 noon on March 21, 1896. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1, 1896.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

**BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.**
26 Court St., Brooklyn, March 9th, 1896.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1st, 1896, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M., Wednesday, March 25th, 1896. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1st, 1896.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.**
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 18th Mch., 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office, on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 14th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

**CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,**
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable April 1, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, March 25, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, April 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1, 1896.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York City, March 10, 1896.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from March 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until April 2, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**PROPOSALS.**

PROPOSALS FOR $4,800,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,575,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1921. |
| 258,400.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915. |
| 300,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910. |
| 175,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915. |
| 400,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915. |
| 1,000,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926. |
| 50,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925. |
| 542,414.99 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915. |

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 36 New-Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., March 16th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Pacific standard time, WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing this depot with the following articles of clothing and equipage, and materials for manufacture of clothing, viz.: Woolen blankets, woolen collars, muslin shirts, woolen and cotton stockings, knit wool undershirts, bed sheets, corn brooms, barrack chairs, mattresses, pillows, indelible ink, tent pins, cotton drilling, hooks and eyes, dark blue cloth and flannels, kerseys, muslin, naphtha lime, canvas padding, canton flannel, sewing silk, silk twist, tailors' crayons, tape, linen thread, twine, stencil paste, clothing tickets. Deliveries must commence prior to July 1st, 1896. Proposals for delivery at other points will be considered. The right is reserved to accept or reject any proposals, or any part thereof, is reserved. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to extent of consumption required by the public service there. For copies of printed instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals, apply at this office, or at the office of the Depot Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned: J. G. C. LEE, Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, March 12, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of salt beef, evaporated peaches, pease, sausage meat, syrup, vinegar, pickles, agate cups, bowls, and plates, mess kettles, forks, spoons, scrub brushes, blacking brushes, cloth for overcoats, cloth for trousers, cloth for rubber coats, ivory buttons, bone buttons, linen tape, wadding, twills, lining canvas, wire grommets, spool cotton, linen thread, sewing silk, cast-steel anchors, glassware, chinaware, and silver-plated ware. The articles must meet the usual naval inspection standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard,—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard with the following quantity of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

**ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKER MILLIKEN.**

**Trial of a Young Man Recently a United States Senator's Secretary.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to-day the trial was commenced of Benjamin H. Milliken, a young man, who at the time of his arrest held the position of private secretary to a prominent United States Senator, and who is charged with housebreaking.

Milliken was discovered the night of July 4 in the house of Judge Samuel F. Phillips of North Carolina, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, where, according to the charge, he had gone with unlawful intent toward Judge Phillips's daughter, to whom he had been at one time engaged.

He was captured on the roof with his coat turned inside out and his shoes tied round his neck. Milliken's defense at the time was that he was under the influence of liquor and was not responsible for his actions.

**Recommended for Retirement.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Naval Retiring Board has recommended to the President that Lieut. J. C. Nicholson, United States Navy, be placed on the retired list on account of disability.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

**MARKETS SHOW FIRMNESS WITHOUT SPECIAL ACTIVITY.**

**Cables Were Higher and the West Firmer—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier and Quiet—Cotton Again Active and Higher on a Short Scare—Coffee Was Quiet and Steadier.**

The grain markets were generally easier early in the day, but the late advance in the cables and at the West caused an upward movement here, and the close was firm, with a fair amount of speculation. Provisions were lower and very quiet. Cotton was higher and again active. Coffee was quiet and a shade higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator | 70¼@ | .. |
| Oats, No. 2, in elevator | 23¼@ | 25½ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 37½@ | .. |
| Flour, straights, Spring | 3.00 @ | 3.60 |
| Flour, straights, Winter | 3.60 @ | 3.75 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 8 @ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 @ | 20 |
| Pork, mess | 10.00 @ | 10.50 |
| Lard, Western steam | 5.55 @ | .. |
| Beef, family | 10.00 @ | 12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 22 @ | .. |
| Sugar, granulated | 5¼@ | 5¼ |
| Coffee, Rio No. 7 | 13⅞@ | .. |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new | 10¼@ | 10½ |
| Copper, lake | 11.00 @ | .. |
| Lead | 3.12½@ | .. |

WHEAT—Contracts were irregular and fairly active, with an early decline of ½@¾c through local realizing and weaker Western markets, rallying ⅝@⅞c on better cables and higher Western markets, with local shorts covering, and the close firm at ⅛@⅜c advance....Spot was held ¼@½c higher and checked demand, without sales reported....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat, No. 1 hard Duluth, 5⅜c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5⅝c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 500 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 31,400 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without feature, with the close steady at unchanged prices to ¼c advance....Spot was more active as easier prices; sales, 69,800 bushels, including, to shippers, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 38¼c, free on board, afloat; 5,000 bushels yellow at 41½c, free on board, afloat, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 white at 40½c, free on board, afloat, steamer, early April; the trade bought 1,630 bushels steamer white at 37¼c, elevator; 2,200 bushels damaged at 25c, delivered; 4,000 bushels steamer mixed at 37@37½c, elevator; 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 37⅛@38c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 39½c, delivered....Receipts, 31,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 106,725 bushels....Clearances hence, 16,002 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 62,153 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without life and unchanged to ⅛c higher, closing steady....Spot were in moderate demand at a slight advance.... Sales, 48,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27c; No. 3 white at 25½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25¼c for 22,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¼c for 10,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼@26½c; track mixed, 25¼@26c; track white, 27@29c for 16,000 bushels....Receipts, 196,800 bushels; exports, 66 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | 15,000 | 71¼@72 | 71½ |
| May | 1,160,000 | 69¾@70 13-16 | 70¼ |
| June | 30,000 | 69¾@70¾ | 69⅞ |
| July | 905,000 | 69¼@70⅜ | 69⅞ |
| September | 5,000 | 69½@.. | 69½ |
| Total | 2,115,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | .... | .. @.. | 37¼ |
| May | 120,000 | 35⅜@35⅞ | 35⅝ |
| July | 10,000 | 36⅜@36 13-16 | 36⅜ |
| Total | 130,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | .... | .. @.. | 25 |
| May | 10,000 | 25 ..25⅛ | 25 |
| No. 2 White— | .... | .. @.. | 26¼ |
| May | .... | .. @.. | .. |
| Total | 10,000 | | |

FLOUR—Demand yet light, with prices generally steady. Sales, 8,785 bbls, including of City Mills 4,010 bbls patents, and 1,275 bbls clear at quotations; 1,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60; 300 bbls straights at $3.35; 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.65; 150 bbls patents at $4.15; 750 bbls No. 1 at $2.85@$2.90, and 300 bbls clear at $3.50....Arrivals, 8,041 bbls and 8,610 sacks; exports, 1,575 bbls and 1,297 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 6,843 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.60@$2.85.

OATMEAL—Steady and quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85 @$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Saxamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Neglected. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb. 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

**OILS.**

COTTONSEED—There was an even quieter look to this market, although its prices were not materially changed. There was limited bidding of 25½c for prime yellow in lots of about 200 bbls, covering April as well as nearer deliveries, including spot lots, while there were offers to sell at 25¾c. No increase of export interest from any quarter, and the conservative disposition of the foreign markets was even more marked. Possibly a further yielding of the prices of lard had some influence with buyers, although they have not been urgent in any direction for several days. For good off yellow 25¼c was asked on its scarcity, but bidding not approaching that price except on special wants and conditions. Of crude, sold 42 bbls at 21c....LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. ....LARD OIL was in light demand and steady; quoted at 51@52c.

**Petroleum.**

OIL CITY, March 18.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.40; Standard's price, $1.40.

**PROVISIONS.**

HOG PRODUCTS—There was another giving way in prices, pork selling down at the West 15@17½ points, lard 2½@5 points, and bacon 10 points, through the larger receipts of hogs. Slight reactions occurred on the latest dealings. There was slack trading generally. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 30,000 head.

LARD—Yielded at the West 2½@5 points, and closed with May option selling there at 5.35c, while the lowest previous price for the season had been 5.35c, bid, and 5.37½c asked; the range on May for the day was 5.35@5.40, closing at 5.35@5.37½c; March closed at 5.22½c nominal; July was 5.50@5.52½c, closing at 5.50c. The supplies of hogs materially exceeded the estimates. Cash demands here were slack from all sources, with the lard refiners holding full stocks. Sales here of 100 tcs cash at 5.37½c, and 100 tcs do at 5.35c, closing at 5.35c. May option nominal at 5.65c. City steam was steady; sales of 75 tcs at 5c. Refined continued dull; Continent, 5.80c; South American, 6.15c; compound, 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Was sold down at the West 15@17½c on dull speculation, and the lower prices for hogs through their full supplies, where March closed at $9.37½; May was at $9.50@$9.62½, closing at $9.52½; July at $9.70@$9.80, closing at $9.75 asked; here there was more moderate export demand and sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Was sold down 10 points on short ribs at the West, where speculation was dull; March there closed at 4.95c nominal; May was at 5.07@5.15c, closing at 5.07½c; July at 5.20@ 5.27½c, closing at 5.20c asked.

CUTMEATS—There was very slow bidding, while prices were unsettled. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5¼@5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Had little demand, while held at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged in price. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here, and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were at steady prices on not excessive supplies. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5⅜c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5⅝c, pigs at 5⅝c. Receipts at the West, 71,412 head; same time last year, 59,135 head. Chicago—Receipts, 32,000 head; fairly active; weak to 5c lower; $3.80@$4.12½; left over, 1,500 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; slow; $3.95@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; lower; $3.75@$3.90. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; 5c lower; $3.70@$3.85. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,400 head; closed weak; $3.50 @$4.10.

TALLOW—There was a lot of 50 hhds city taken for export at 3 13-16c, and that price was held generally, while most bidding was at 3¾c; for country-made, small demands; sales of 90,000 lb, in lots, at 3¾@3¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine 4¾c was steadily held by the pressers, but bidding was scarce over 4⅝c, while at 4⅝c there was a little export interest; sales of 50,000 lb at 4¾c; in lard stearine a dull trading, with city offered at 6¼c; for oleo oil the last reported sales in Rotterdam were at 40 florins for Harrison and 42 florins for United.

**COFFEE.**

Contracts were very steady and quiet, with prices unchanged to 15 points higher, through local buying, and cables irregular. Havre was quiet and unchanged to ¼f advance, while Hamburg was quiet and unchanged, to ¼ pfennig down....Spot Rio was steadier and quiet; No. 7 quoted at 13¾c. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 13¾c, 1,000 bags do, per Carib Prince, at 13¾c, and 100 bags Central American on private terms....

Opening Call: 11:00 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 12.70c. Between Call and Close—March, 1,000 bags at 13.15c, 250 bags at 13.20c; April, 250 bags at 12.95c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.75c; July, 250 bags at 12.05c; September, 500 bags at 11.25c; December, 250 bags at 10.85c; total, 4,000 bags. Exchange—45 points paid to exchange 2,250 bags May for March; total for day, 8,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.70@10.80c; February, 10.65@10.75c; March, 13.20@13.25c; April, 12.95@ 13c; May, 12.75@12.80c; June, 12.35@12.45c; July, 12@12.10c; August, 11.65@11.75c; September, 11.25@11.30c; October, 11.05@11.15c; November, 10.90@11c; December, 10.80@10.83c.

**COTTON.**

Contracts were again active and very irregular, but closed steady at 6@13 points advance, chiefly on the near months, with local shorts covering freely, and an increase in outside buying orders. ....Spot was quiet at ⅛c advance. Sales, 146 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c; middling uplands, 8c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Month. | To-day's Prices. | —Extremes.— Closing High- est. | Low- est. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 7.68@7.70 | 7.67 | 7.67 | 200 |
| April | 7.69@7.70 | 7.71 | 7.69 | 5,100 |
| May | 7.79@7.80 | 7.80 | 7.70 | 124,200 |
| June | 7.79@7.80 | 7.80 | 7.69 | 38,800 |
| July | 7.79@7.80 | 7.81 | 7.71 | 15,600 |
| August | 7.80@7.81 | 7.82 | 7.70 | 100,300 |
| September | 7.40@7.41 | 7.41 | 7.37 | 5,700 |
| October | 7.28@7.29 | 7.30 | 7.24 | 15,000 |
| November | 7.23@7.24 | 7.25 | 7.20 | 11,000 |
| December | 7.26@ .. | 7.27 | 7.22 | 5,600 |
| January | 7.28@7.29 | 7.31 | 7.28 | 1,300 |
| Total | | | | 326,800 |

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 9,742 bales, against 17,402 bales same day last year.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

BEANS AND PEAS—There is still enough pressure to sell to give the market a very easy tone on all kinds of white beans. A sale of choice marrow is reported for export at $1.30 free on board, and jobbers are now able to buy best quality at same price. Medium and pea are unchanged, but there is less disposition to exceed the figures quoted. Red kidney held steady, but are slow, and there is scarcely anything doing in white kidney, turtle soup, or yellow eye. California lima have a few sales at $1.90. Green peas remain quiet. We quote: Beans—Domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.30; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.20; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@ $1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, barrels, 82½c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER—Desirable stock steady; fair demand; Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 22c; State, dairy, 9@ 20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@16c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE—Fair jobbing demand; unchanged; State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10½c; do, small, 6@10½c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½ @7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Fair outlet for stock; steady; Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11½@11¾c; Western, fresh-gathered, firsts, 11c; do, fair to good, 10½@10¾c; fresh collections, 10@10¼c; refrigerator, per case, $2.50@ $2.70; duck, 23@28c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in light receipt, and the position holds firm. Some movement to Eastern and Western markets is reported from interior fruit houses at relatively good prices. Grapes have little demand. Cranberries in moderate request and firm. California oranges in fair demand; choice grades held with considerable confidence. Florida strawberries rather plenty and mostly below choice quality; sales are mainly at 20@25c; some poor lower, and very few exceed 30c. We quote: Apples, extra fancy varieties, per bbl, $4@$5; Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; greening, $3@$4; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; common to good, $2.25@$3; russet, $2.25@$2.75. Grapes—State, Catawba, per basket, 7@12c; per case, $1.25@$2.25. Oranges—California, per box, $3@ $3.75. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$11.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25. Strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 30@35c; do, common to good, 18@25c. DRIED—A car of evaporated apples arrived to-day; said to be choice quality, and held at about late prices. The demand, however, is very moderate for all grades, and there is no change in the general position of the market. Sun-dried apples do not improve; export wants are small, and jobbers are not buying much stock at present. Chops steady. Core and skins firm. Peaches dull. Small fruits move only in a jobbing way, and prices are nominal as previously given. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to fair, 3½@4¼c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 1½@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3c; do, Western, 2½@3½c; do, chops, 2c; cores and skins, 2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

### A Number of Dwellings Sold—Details of Yesterday's and To-day's Auction Offerings.

Messrs. W. W. and T. M. Hall have sold to A. M. Palmer the four and one-half story and basement limestone front dwelling 9 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 62 by 102.2.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Marsh estate the two lots at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One-Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies have sold for William Schneider the three lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has bought of Mr. Hilton the four-story and basement brownstone building, altered for business, at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9. The property adjoins the Fifth Avenue Theatre and is rented to May 1, 1900. The rental until next May is at the rate of $4,500. After that it will be $5,000 per year.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Sarah A. Britnall to H. Pell, at $28,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 119 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Messrs. John J. Clancy & Co. have sold to Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, the four-story and brownstone dwelling, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. The building will be remodeled to suit the purposes of the society after May 1, when possession will be obtained.

Messrs. James Kyle & Sons have sold for H. B. Anderson, at $21,000, the three-story and basement dwelling, 368 Lexington Avenue, 19.9 by 50 by 68.

Ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams has bought of Anson Phelps Stokes, at $23,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 8 West Ninety-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.8½, which was announced for sale at auction by George R. Read yesterday.

Mr. William Kennelly has sold to Mrs. McCann, at $15,500, the four-story brick tenement, 138 West Nineteenth Street, 19.4 by about 100 by irregular, which was to have been put up for auction yesterday.

Mr. John R. Davidson has sold for Joseph Murphy, Jr., the four-story and basement dwelling, 60 West Ninety-seventh Street, 20 by 100.11, to John S. Reid.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, J. A. Aspinwall and F. De P. Foster, trustees, at $11,950, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 236 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 75.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John B. Pine, as trustee, at $10,600, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, 98 Clinton Street, east side, 80.1 feet north of Delancey Street, 19.11 by 50.

Messrs. James Bleecker & Son sold to F. Dannbacher, at $10,500, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 434 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 410 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 15 by 64.1 by 15.1½ by 62.6½.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to A. M. Baumann, at $4,550 each, the two three-story and basement brick buildings, 722 and 724 East Twelfth Street, each 21 by 75, and to Frank Miller, at $15,000, the three and four story brick buildings, 726 and 728 East Twelfth Street, the last mentioned being the southwest corner of Dry Dock Street. To N. S. Flock he sold, at $28,450, the three-story brick building, 153 Franklin Street, 26.10 by 26 by 25.7 by 71.2, and to F. D. Woehr, at $19,000, the four-story brick building, 122 St. Mark's Place, 25.10 by 97.6.

At the Exchange room in Liberty Street, Mr. George R. Read sold to Louis Stern, at $22,950, the five-story brick double flat, 120 West One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold in the same room to Tobias Krakower, at $21,000, the four-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 32 East Broadway, 25 by 98.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 149 to 153 Leonard Street, north side, 97.11 feet east of Centre Street, 66.5 by about 115.11 by irregular, seven-story brick, iron, and stone factory building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. L. Livermore, referee, 10 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 185 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,900.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 105 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 40 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 80, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,265.

By S. De Walltearsx & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 64 and 66 Convent Avenue, west side, beginning 49.10 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, each 24.11 by 94.5, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on No. 64, $19,900; on No. 66, $18,910.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street, 34 by 50.5, five-story brick and stone flat.

By the Sheriff, foreclosure sale, 2,432 Seventh Avenue, west side, 54.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $3,075; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 523 feet north of Westchester Avenue, a one-story frame shed, by Joseph Pippel of 651 Eagle Avenue, owner; cost, $50.

No. 509 Fifth Avenue, (rear,) a one-story frame shed by Alfred Walton of 121 East Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $500.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, a two-story and basement brick dwelling, by Thomas Phillips of 674 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 60 feet east of First Avenue, a three-story brick market, &c., by Otto Volkening of 232 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by David Burfor 448 Lenox Avenue, owner; cost, $52,000.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 26.6 and 80 feet west of Kirkside Avenue, two two-and-one-half-story brick dwellings, by John Armstrong of King's Bridge Road and Jerome Avenue, owner; cost, $8,400.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 406 feet east of Morris Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, by Frank Goldman of 709 Tremont Avenue, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 509 Fifth Avenue, by Alfred Walton of 121 East Twenty-third Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 645 and 647 West Forty-ninth Street, by Eugene C. Ludin of 471 Eleventh Avenue, alterations to a one-story brick stable and factory; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 15 and 17 Centre Street, by the Lorillard estate of 3 Mercer Street, alterations to two four-story and attic office buildings and restaurant; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,653 Madison Avenue, by Margaret Campbell of 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $1,800.

No. 102 East Twenty-fifth Street, by Henry Iden of 30 Irving Place, alterations to a five-story and basement brick dwelling and salesroom; cost, $1,200.

No. 14 West Seventeenth Street, by Samuel J. Silberman of 125 East Seventy-ninth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 293 Broadway by Rogelina Greenberg of 144 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to a four and five story brick store, office, and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 7 West Twenty-first Street, by John W. Bowers of 30 West Eighteenth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $11,000.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 18.

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Emilie Howes and angther to Harriet A. Howes ..... $1

114TH ST, s s, 315 West; Johnnie Hogenauer and others to Mary J. De Bussey.

147TH ST, n s, 192.2 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Asbury Lester and wife to Frank K. Brewster ..... 12,250

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Central Park West, 25x100.11; George F. Johnson and wife to Mary McWalters ..... 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 90 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x66.3x17.6x65; Albert V. Donellon to Frank P. Hoffman ..... 11,000

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Emanuel Heilner and others ..... 1

142D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Public Drive, or Boulevard, 105 ft to Hamilton Place x217 ft to 143d St x189.9x s 199.10; Richard Collins and another to Frederic T. James ..... 2

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 205 ft n of Ella St, 150x163; Hiram R. Dater, as administrator, to James Adams ..... 11,250

148TH ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 12, map of Melrose South, 75x100; also s w corner of Morris Av and 148th St, 101.6x41.7x 100x24.9; Charles A. Kuster to Enoch C. Bell ..... 1

3D AV, n w s, 87.3 ft s w of 144th St, 26x100x25.5x100; Catharine Ruppel to Louisa C. Vogts ..... 3,500

138TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Florence W. Beers to William Schneider ..... 1

BRYANT AV, e s, 90 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Marie Toelberg to Winslow E. Buzby ..... 1

2D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 100x150; Louisa Sprague and another to William Knower ..... 2,000

BRIGGS ST, n s, Lot 1,023, map of Laconia Park, 25x93.7x26x85; Levi H. Mace and wife to James McCoombe and wife.. 650

LOTS 229 and 230, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Paul Dannhauser and wife to Joseph Huber ..... 500

BRYANT AV, e s, 115 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Marie Toelberg to Katie Essig.. 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 37.6 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x42.5x17.6x61.2; Albert V. Donellon to Elizabeth D. Whiteman .... 10,000

47TH ST, n s, 468.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Israel Kaufman and wife to John Speckman ..... 1

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Eugene Durnin, referee, to James M. Fitzsimmons ..... 9,525

GREENWICH ST, w s, 22 and 24; Anson P. Stokes and wife to the Home for Scandinavian Emigrants ..... 38,000

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 166.6 ft s of Teunissen Place, 25x100.2x25x101.6; Patrick Murray to Margaret E. Seery... 10

DECATUR AV, e s, 118 ft s of Travers St, 100.8x100.8; John J. Brady and others to John A. Knox ..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbine Av, 50x100; Charles Pitchie and wife to William F. Schmidt ..... 4,500

BATHGATE AV, 2,088; Charles H. Thornton and others to Joseph Schirmer and wife ..... 1

LOTS 297 and 298, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to H. Neithardt ..... 10

WASHINGTON AV, w s, old line, 175 ft n of Talmadge St, 25x100; Charlotte E. Wood to Louis Flock and wife ..... 5,150

RAILROAD AV, e s, 40 ft n of Bathgate Place, 60x90; Oscar Simmons to William J. Nichols ..... 1

GREAT JONES ST, n s, Lot 98, map of land of David S. Jones, 22.2x85.5x22.4x 82.11; Mary A. Green to Edmund Coffin.. 10

6TH AV, 507; Louis S. Brush and others to George H. Warren ..... 30,300

79TH ST, 139 West; Herman Fleitmann to Henrietta J. Vietor ..... 47,500

46TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Broadway, 20x 100.5; Kate L. Westerfield to Cornelius Westerfield ..... 1

75TH ST, 130 West; Ellen J. Shaw to Charles R. Shaw ..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x 100.5; Fannie B. MacQuhae to William Mertens ..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 12.6x 145.6; Frederick A. Schermerhorn to Ellen S. Auchmuty ..... 5,000

67TH ST, n s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 12.6x 145.6; Ellen S. Auchmuty to New-York Trade School ..... 1

3D AV, w s, 102.3 ft n of 80th St, 50x 100; Joseph F. Baker to Ann M. Baker.

AVENUE B, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 51x 129x51.2x99; Elizabeth Wilson to J. H. Coleman ..... 9,100

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Edward C. Thatcher to Adeline R. Thatcher ..... 100

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; George F. Colsey and wife to Cornelia M. Walker ..... 12,250

105TH ST, 329 East; Archibald Phillips, Jr., to Rose Nester ..... 5,000

132D ST, 71 West; Samuel W. Hatch to Samuel Henry ..... 8,100

### Recorded Leases.

BLINN, Christine, to John Moran; 194 Avenue A, 3 years ..... $1,400

BROOKS, Bertha G., and another to Ernest J. Willis; 23 Park Row, basement, &c. 3-12 years ..... $1,500 to 1,700

GRAVES, Robert, and another to National Wall Paper Company; 483 and 485 5th Av, 1 year ..... 10,000

DAVIDSON, Mary M., to Christian Volzing; n e corner of 3d Av and 57th St, ground and floor, 7 years ..... 1,100

RIEHLE, Magdalene, to Nathan L. Gans; 97 East 4th St, 3 years ..... 420

SCHUENEMANN, Elizabeth, to Ike Kind; 773 2d Av, 8 years ..... $696, 800

SIEFKE, Adelheid, to James R. Keane & Co; 1,351 and 1,353 3d Av, 5 years .... 3,600

VALENTINE, Robert, to Robert L. Packard; 15 West Houston St, 6 years ..... 1,900

SAME, to August Ludemann; 17 West Houston St, 6 years ..... 3,800

JANSSEN, Dick C. F., to Otto Merath; 819 10th Av, 3 years ..... 660

CAREY, John, and another to S. Firusta & Son; 70 and 72 Bowery, 6 1-12 years.. 3,325

### Recorded Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Charles A. Kuster; 148th St, east ½ of Lot 12 and all of Lot 13, map of Melrose South, 1 year ..... $15,000

BREWSTER, Frank K., to Asbury Lester; n s of 147th St, 192.2 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year ..... 1,500

COFFIN, Edmund, to Mary A. Green; n s of Great Jones St, Lot 98, map of David S. Jones, 1 year ..... 20,000

COLEMAN, James H., to Elizabeth Wilson; e s of Avenue B, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 3 years ..... 6,000

DUFFY, Terence J., and wife to Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 32d St, 141.8 ft w of 6th Av, 13 months.... 60,000

ENTZ, Mary I., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 83d St, 105 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years ..... 1,500

FITZGERALD, William A., to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of Powell Place, Lots 3 and 4, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 1 year ..... 500

FREUND, Fannie, to Joseph Bulova; 1,029 Lexington Av, 5 years ..... 12,000

FITZSIMONS, James M., to Hortense Steckler; n s of 35th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3¼ years ..... 7,000

GRAY, Annie E. and Frank S., to Charles F. Halsted, guardian; e s of Convent Av, 81.11 ft n of 146th St, installments. 6,500

GALLIKER, Charles H., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 123d St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years ..... 24,000

SAME to same; n s of 123d St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, e (two mortgages,) 3 years ..... 8,000

HEATHCOTE, William H., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 337 East 116th St, 1 year.. 6,000

INGRAHAM, Arthur, to same; w s of Pleasant Av, 33.11 ft n of 122d St, 16x 66, 1 year ..... 3,000

ISAAC, Emanuel, and wife to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; 107 Norfolk St, 5 years ..... 20,000

JAMES, Frederic T., to Richard Collins and others; n s of 142d St, 475 ft e of Boulevard, or Drive, 1 year ..... 39,000

KNIGHT, James N., and James P. Knight and wives to Julia Tilford; n s of 49th St, 162.1 ft w of Broadway, 3 years ..... 30,000

LANGE, Margaret J., to Mary J. Jackson; w s of Madison Av, 33.10 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years ..... 2,107

LYNCH, Thomas, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 249 to 253 9th Av, 1 year. 33,500

MCCOLGAN, James, and wife to Levi H. Mace; s s of Briggs St, Lot 1,023, map of Laconia Park, 3 years ..... 250

SAME to Charles A. Rosenthal and Edward Polak; same property, 3 years ... 157

MOSHER, Gertner H., to Levi H. Mace; Lot 1079, same map, 3 years ..... 275

MCWALTERS, Mary, to George F. Johnson; s s of 99th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year ..... 6,625

NENHARDT, Henry H., and wife to Carlos Vahlbruch; Lots 297 and 298, map of Section B, Vyse estate, amended, 2 years ..... 4,000

NEITHARDT, Henry H., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 297 and 298, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, 3 months ..... 1,900

NESTER, Rose, to Archibald Phillips, Jr.; 329 East 105th St, 3 years ..... 3,000

SAME to Jacob Ruppert; same property, demand ..... 2,000

PISKO, Bertie, to James R. Keane; 154 East 125th St, 1 year ..... 5,000

GALLAGHER, Jane A. and Margaret, to Charles C. Brinckerhoff; 312 East 116th St, 3 years ..... 3,000

HILLERY, James M., to Justeen C. Hillery; s s of 34th St, 63 ft e of 11th Av, lease ..... 3,000

RING, Franklin M., to Susan Travers; n s of Carmine St, 125 ft w of Bedford St, 3 years ..... 16,500

STILLWELL, William E., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company; 62 West 92d St, secures judgment ..... 1

SAWYER, Flora, to the Murray Hill Bank; 179 to 183 Wooster St, demand... 15,000

THE HOME FOR SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRANTS to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22 and 24 Greenwich St, 5 years ..... 22,000

SAME to Anson P. Stokes; same property, 5 years ..... 12,000

UMBERFIELD, John C., and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 86th St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years ..... 350,000

VIETOR, Henriette J., and husband to Hermann Fleitmann; 130 West 79th St, 5 years ..... 30,000

WALKER, Cornelia M., to George F. Colsey; n s of 123d St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year ..... 10,000

WEINHANDLER, Solomon, and wife to Adele A. Fabbricotti; 133 Delancey St and 90-92 Norfolk St, 5 years ..... 7,000

SAME to Annina F. Kingsley; same property, 5 years ..... 7,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARKE, Samuel J., to Stephen Duncan. $7,500

DAVIS, Catharine B., to trustees of Hezron A. Johnson, deceased ..... 18,000

HALL, Augustus H., to Daniel A. McKinney ..... 1,500

HALL, William H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ..... 14,000

HARBECK, Charles T., and others, executors of Ella S. Flagg, to Charles F. Harbeck and another, trustees of Charles H. Harbeck, (four assignments) ..... 20,864

HENRY, Samuel, to Samuel W. Hatch... 1,018

HOFFMAN, John E., to Emily L. K. Hoffman ..... 5

KELLY, Elizabeth, to Mary J. Stanford and others ..... 4

MOELLER, Maria, executrix of Henry Moeller, to Maria Moeller ..... 1

OTTINGER, Marx, and Moses, and another to Byron L. Harburger ..... 5,000

REICH, Andrew, to Henry W. de Forest. 18,427

STRASBURGER, Byron L., to Louis Strasburger ..... 5,000

STROHEIM, Frederick E., to Julius Stroheim, (two assignments) ..... 26,000

SOLINSKY, Bessie, to Jacob Fischel..... 500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to New-York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital ..... 7,000

TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee for Emily L. Ford, &c ..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Louis C. Raegener, guardian, &c ..... 5,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee for Emily L. Ford and others.. 1

WOOD, William T., to Andrew M. Underhill, assignee ..... 1

ZEMAN, Solomon, to Nathan Zeman..... 1

### Lis Pendens.

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25 ft front; William S. Lowe vs. Johanna Saltuary and others. (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

STANTON AND ELDRIDGE STS, s w corner, 22.2x25.6; the Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Nancy Donnell, administratrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)

93D ST, 23 West; 20 ft front; Eliza Dingeldein vs. Catharine Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WASHINGTON ST and LITTLE 12TH ST, s e corner, 69.2x81.10; Elizabeth Brennan vs. Catharine O'Neill, (action to recover one-half of leasehold.)

5TH AV, n w corner of 135th St, 25.5x84; Adam Nickel vs. Margaretha Preissinger, individually and as executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; Harris Weinstein vs. Georgie E. Hedrick, (action to compel conveyance.)

CATHARINE ST, 53 and 55, 27 ft front; the United States Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. Eliza L. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

65TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West; 20 West 65th St, 25 ft front; Staines & Peck vs. Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor ..... $52

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 100; Paul Pfotenhouer vs. Lizzie and Frank Brettall, owners and contractors.

BLEECKER ST, 271; Timothy Sullivan vs. Mr. Polstein, as contractor ..... 7

50TH ST, 501 to 507 West; Dennis J. Menton vs. Ruth Wallace, owner and contractor ..... 700

8TH AV, 812; same vs. Frances A. Lawrence, owner and contractor..... 893

43D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av; Arnot & Marshall vs. William F. Rohrig, owner; Jacob A. Zimmerman, contractor.. 1,624

80TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Daniel R. Fitzpatrick vs. Isabella Turner, owner and contractor.. 272

142D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Jacob Liss vs. Thomas J. Kelly, owner; Julius Schonrog, contractor..... 18

### CLEARING OFF THE SNOW.

#### Sixty Thousand Loads Carried Away, Contractor Tate Says.

The work of clearing away the snow that fell Sunday and Monday will probably be finished to-night. It is expected that to-day's work will complete the cleaning of the principal streets, and the work on the side streets will be left for the sun, or a providential rain. Even with the smaller area that will be covered by the cleaning, the last snowstorm will prove the most expensive New-York has had in many years. Commissioner Waring has said that no money shall be wasted, and, therefore, he is keeping the work in the smallest possible limits. Contractor Tate had 1,400 earts and 1,600 men at work yesterday.

Upper Broadway was cleaned by Monday night. Yesterday it was muddy between Park Place and Forty-sixth Street, only in places where snow had been thrown from the roofs.

Broadway, Wall Street, Nassau, Grand, Chambers, Canal Street, and other principal thoroughfares down town have been well cleaned. In some of them there are evidences of snow, due largely to the fact that many merchants have been cleaning their roofs. The Bowery was finished yesterday, and work was done on all the principal thoroughfares leading east. The shopping district was well treated. Fourteenth Street and Twenty-third Street were well cleaned.

"We have now taken off about 60,000 loads of snow," said Mr. Tate last evening. "According to the directions of the Street Cleaning Department, the end is in sight. We have cleaned almost all the principal streets. We have done work in the tenement district, but we have not touched the water front."

### Activity in Cotton.

Uncommon activity is appearing in the cotton market, based largely on reports that John H. Inman is engaged in a deal in May options. Mr. Inman denies it, but operators are afraid to put out contracts on the short side. Mr. Inman's appearance in the board room at the Exchange yesterday, although he merely sauntered about, shot the price upward 10 points in a few minutes. The day closed with May at 7.81 cents a pound, and August at 7.82 cents, with total sales of 326,900 bales. Those prices are about 20 points, or one-fifth of a cent, a pound higher than those at the end of last week.

### Dr. Brown Is Not Blameless.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The Ecclesiastical Court of Inquiry that investigated the charges against the Rev. D. O. C. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church, has declared that the minister was not guilty of improper conduct with Miss Martha Overman or Mrs. M. A. Stockton. Dr. Brown is censured for language used to a woman of his congregation. The board says that his explanation as to why he paid to a Mrs. Davidson $500 and $35 per month for several years to secure the silence of a supposed Mrs. Baddin is not satisfactory.

### Stole Whisky and Fought.

The Atlantic Transport steamship Mobile, which left London March 6, arrived yesterday. Capt. Leyland said he had thirty returning cattlemen aboard from various vessels, on the other side, who broke into the steward's locker the first night out and stole thirty-six bottles of whisky. They were subsequently found in the forecastle engaged in a free fight and slashing one another with knives. Several men were slightly wounded.


CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**Purchasers of Real Estate**
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 88th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**
4 % on New-York City Property 4, 4 1-2, and 5 Per Cent. LOW CHARGES.
R. F. SHROPSIRE,
44 Wall St.

A.—A.—SMALL HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three-story and basement brownstone houses situated on the south side of 120th St., east of Morningside Park, a location unsurpassed for healthfulness and first-class surroundings; private residences in front and rear; houses 56 feet deep; abundance of closet room; thoroughly well built in every particular. Terms easy. J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 370 West 120th St.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

**Geo. R. Read,**
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

**Central Park Apartments.**
Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Tolosa, 59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.
For information as to rate and service apply to TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., northeast corner 58th St. and 7th Av., or 55 Liberty St., NEW-YORK, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

**THE GRAMERCY,**
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE, 38 to 50 West 9th St.
Very desirable location; attractive sunny outside apartments at moderate rentals; elevator; service; steam heat; floor attendance. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor OF THE
Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,
THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY
consisting of
Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as
Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av.,
AND
5 and 7 West 17th St.,
northwest corner
5th Av. and 17th St.
FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on
Tuesday, March 24, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
7 Choice and Valuable Lots
on north side
99th Street,
between Madison and Park Avenues.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 291 Broadway,
N. W. Cor. of Reade St.
Six-story and basement office building, marble front; sizes, 33.2x100.1x28.11x98.8.
PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE
TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,
owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.
Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at four per cent. interest if desired.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt (5136)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at AUCTION, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, MARCH 19,
Magnificent Factory Building,
149, 151, 153 Leonard St.,
NEAR CENTRE STREET.
substantial 7-story and cellar brick, stone, and iron factory; 2 elevators, passenger and freight; shafting throughout; electric lights; sanitary hot-air heater; automatic sprinkler system. In perfect condition; rented to May 1, 1896. COUDERT BROTHERS, Att'ys, 100 B'way. Maps from att'ys, or auctioneer, 111 B'way.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the 3-story brick Dwelling and Lot
NO. 75 JANE ST.,
between Greenwich and Washington Sts.
Maps at office of Messrs. WEEKES BROS., Attorneys, No. 58 Wall St., and at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St. (901)

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By Order of Extrs., Estate of Frederick Yung,
the two 3-story brick Houses and Lots,
NOS. 11 AND 13 AV. D.
Maps and particulars of Auctioneers, 24 Pine St. (902)

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
Sells at auction, Wednesday, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
Estate of Michael Boylan, Dec'd,
VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
10TH AV. AND 33D ST., N. W. COR.,
4-story brick tenement and store, 24.9x75.
60 Per Cent. can Remain on Mortgage.
DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Att'y, 265 Broadway. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs, Will sell at auction, Thursday, March 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,
Under the direction of William G. Davies, Referee,
105 WEST 47TH ST.,
40 feet west of 6th Av., 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling and lot, 20x50x80. Frederick Beltz, Esq., Plaintiffs' Attorney, 111 Broadway. Map at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.
FLUSHING IS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND prettiest suburb of New-York, and D. MASTER, 49 Main Street, the agent, will apply to him at once for dwellings and farms for rent and sale.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
MONTAUK BUILDING,
Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane; a large bright basement, one entire floor and several small offices to let in this new fire-proof building. Apply to
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
A.—A.—A.—
Elegant new 7-room flat; steam heat; hot water supplied; tiled baths; sanitary plumbing; private halls; butler's pantry; inlaid floors; bird's-eye maple and oak trim; gas ranges; private houses front and rear; one block from 93d St. station and Park. 122-126 West 94th St.

AN ELEGANT FLAT; 6 ROOMS, BATH, PRIvate hall, steam heat; near station, Park, and cable road; $30. 286 Manhattan Av., near 116th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
LAKE GEORGE.
FOR RENT.
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### REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of Westchester.—GEORGE E. HENDERSON, an infant, by Charles H. Clark, M. D., his guardian ad litem, against HENRY C. HENDERSON and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, duly entered in the above-entitled action, and dated on the sixth day of April, 1895, and an order of resale duly entered herein and dated January 25, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, all the following described premises, to wit:

"ALL the south one-half of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York; formerly in the Town of West Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, known on a map on file in said county in the office of the County Clerk, entitled 'Map of the estate of the late Elijah Valentine, in the Town of West Chester, N. Y.,' W. G. Livingston, surveyor, as lot number 2a and bounded as follows, viz.: Easterly in front on the road leading to Pelham, fifty (50) feet; northerly by a line running from said road north sixty-nine degrees and seven minutes west along land conveyed to Lizzie Henderson, four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet to the mill pond; southerly by a line running from said road north sixty-nine degrees and seven minutes west along lot 3a on said map four hundred and seventy (470) feet to the mill pond; westerly by the mill pond about sixty-nine (69) feet, containing four hundred and ninety-three one-thousandths of an acre as laid down on said map."

"ALSO, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Chester aforesaid, and known and designated by the numbers thirty-one, (31,) thirty-two, (32,) thirty-three, (33,) thirty-four, (34,) thirty-five, (35,) thirty-six, (36,) two hundred and twenty-three, (223,) two hundred and twenty-four, (224,) two hundred and twenty-five, (225,) on the map, entitled 'Map of Building Lots belonging to W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near West Chester Village, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Garrett J. Byrne, surveyor, dated October 1st, 1872, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County.

Said lots, numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, taken together, are bounded and described from said map